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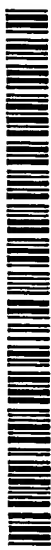


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(54) Title: ULTRAVIOLET AND VACUUM ULTRAVIOLET TRANSPARENT POLYMER COMPOSITIONS AND THEIR USES

(57) Abstract: Disclosed are partially fluorinated and fully fluorinated polymers that are substantially transparent to ultraviolet radiation at wavelengths from 140 to 186 nanometers.

TITLEULTRAVIOLET AND VACUUM ULTRAVIOLET TRANSPARENT
POLYMER COMPOSITIONS AND THEIR USESFIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 This invention concerns partially fluorinated and fully fluorinated polymers that are substantially transparent to ultraviolet radiation at wavelengths from approximately 140 nanometer to 186 nanometers.

TECHNICAL BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 The semiconductor industry is the foundation of the trillion dollar electronics industry. The semiconductor industry continues to meet the demands of Moore's law, whereby integrated circuit density doubles every 18 months, in large part because of continuous improvement of optical lithography's ability to print smaller features on silicon. The circuit pattern is contained in the photomask, and an optical stepper is used to project this mask pattern into the
15 photoresist layer on the silicon wafer. Current lithography is done using 248 nm light; lithography with 193 nm light is just entering early production. Alternate methods of lithography that do not use visible or ultraviolet light waves, i.e., the next generation lithographies utilizing X-rays, e-beams or EUV radiation have not matured sufficiently that they are ready to be adopted for production. The
20 industry, through its international consortium SEMATECH, has concluded that 157 nm light based lithography will be the next technological step. 157 nm lies in the region of the spectrum referred to as the vacuum uv (VUV), which range extends from 186 nm down to below 50 nm. Use of this VUV lithography requires materials transparent in this range. Specifically, the new 157 nm optical
25 lithography standard leads to a demand for new polymeric materials, based on the requirement for transparency at 157 nm. As use of this new technology develops, there remains a continuing need for improved materials useful at the shorter wavelengths.

30 Certain fluoropolymers have already been identified in the art as useful for optical applications such as light guides, anti-reflective coatings and layers, pellicles, and glues. Most of this work has been done at wavelengths above 200 nm where perfluoropolymer absorption is of little concern.

WO 9836324, August 20, 1998, Mitsui Chemical Inc., discloses the use of resins consisting solely of C and F, optionally in combination with silicone
35 polymers having siloxane backbones, as pellicle membranes having an absorbance/micrometer of 0.1 to 1.0 at UV wavelengths from 140 to 200 nm. Data in the literature, together with applicant's measurements, for fluoropolymers

(see Table I below) demonstrate that, at least at 157 nm, C and F fluoropolymers have absorbances much larger than $A/\mu = 0.1$ to 1 as claimed by WO 9836324.

- WO 9822851, May 28, 1998, Mitsui Chemicals, Inc., claims the use of photodegradation-resistant, tacky polymers that immobilize dust particles when coated on the inside of a pellicle frame. These tacky materials have compositions consisting largely of low molecular weight $-(CF_2-CXR)$ copolymers in which X is halogen and R is $-Cl$ or $-CF_3$. Higher molecular weight polymers such as poly(perfluorobutenyl vinyl ether), poly[(tetrafluoroethylene/perfluoro-(2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxole)],
- 10 poly(tetrafluoroethylene/hexafluoropropylene/vinylidene fluoride), poly(hexafluoropropylene/vinylidene fluoride), or poly(chlorotolyl fluoroethylene/vinylidene fluoride) are added as a minor component to improve creep resistance. It should be noted that all exemplifications of this technology were with poly(chlorotrifluoroethylene) as the low molecular weight adhesive
- 15 agent, that poly(chlorotrifluoroethylene) absorbs 157 nm light strongly, and that retention of tackiness after extended UV degradation (illustrated only at 248 nm), not transparency, was the only demonstrated advantage of the claimed formulations.

- Japanese Patent 07295207, November 10, 1995, Shinetsu Chem. Ind Co,
- 20 claims double layer pellicles combining Cytop™ CTXS (poly($CF_2=CFOCF_2CF_2CF=CF_2$)) with Teflon® AF 1600 for greater strength. Both Teflon® AF 1600 and Cytop™ absorb strongly at 157 nm (see Table 2).

- US Patent 5286567, February 15, 1994, Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd., claims the use of copolymers of tetrafluoroethylene and five membered cyclic
- 25 perfluoroether monomers as pellicles once they have been made hydrophilic, and therefore antistatic, by plasma treatment. That the presence of five membered ring monomers and tetrafluoroethylene is not sufficient criteria to yield $A/\mu < 0.1$, is illustrated in Table 2 where only one out of five such polymers meet this goal.

- European Patent 416528, March 13, 1991, DuPont, claims amorphous
- 30 fluoropolymers having a refractive index of 1.24-1.41 as pellicles at wavelengths of 190-820 nm.

- Japanese Patent 01241557, Bando Chemical Industries, Ltd., September 26, 1989, claims pellicles usable at 280-360 nm using (co)polymers of vinylidene fluoride (VF_2), tetrafluoroethylene/hexafluoropropylene (TFE/HFP),
- 35 ethylene/tetrafluoroethylene (E/TFE), TFE/ $CF_2=CFOR$, TFE/HFP/ $CF_2=CFOR$, chlorotrifluoroethylene (CTFE), E/CTFE, CTFE/ VF_2 and vinyl fluoride (VF).

Japanese Patent 59048766, March 21, 1984, Mitsui Toatsu Chemicals, Inc., claims the use of a stretched film of poly(vinylidene fluoride) as having good transparency from 200 to 400 nm.

Many of the fluoropolymers cited in the references above are noticeably hazy to the eye because of crystallinity and would therefore be expected to scatter light to a degree unsuitable for high light transmission and the accurate reproduction of circuit patterns. Poly(vinylidene fluoride), poly(chlorotrifluoroethylene), poly(tetrafluoroethylene/ethylene), commercially available poly(tetrafluoroethylene/hexafluoropropylene) compositions, and poly(ethylene/chlorotrifluoroethylene) are all such crystalline, optically hazy materials. More recent references have thus been directed at Cytop™ and Teflon® AF because they combine perfluorination with outstanding optical clarity, solubility, and a complete lack of crystallinity. As shown below in the Discussion, however, Cytop™ and most grades of Teflon® AF do not have the required transparency at 157 nm.

It is an object of the present invention to overcome the difficulties associated with the prior art by providing partially fluorinated and fully fluorinated polymers that are substantially transparent to ultraviolet radiation at wavelengths between 140 and 186 nanometers, especially at 157 nm.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

This invention provides a vacuum ultraviolet (VUV) transparent material exhibiting an absorbance/micron (A/micrometer) ≤ 1 at wavelengths from 140 to 186 nanometers comprising amorphous vinyl homopolymers of perfluoro-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxole or $CX_2=CY_2$ where $X = F$ or CF_3 and $Y = -H$ or amorphous vinyl copolymers of perfluoro-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxole and $CX_2=CY_2$, said homopolymers or copolymers optionally containing 0 to 25 mole % of one or more monomers $CR^aR^b=CR^cR^d$ in the case where $CR^aR^b=CR^cR^d$ enters the homopolymer or copolymer in approximately random fashion and optionally 40 to 60 mole % of one or more monomers $CR^aR^b=CR^cR^d$ in the case where the $CR^aR^b=CR^cR^d$ enters the copolymer in approximately alternating fashion, where each of the R^a , R^b , and R^c is selected independently from H or F and where R^d is selected from the group consisting of -F, - CF_3 , - OR_f where R_f is C_nF_{2n+1} with $n = 1$ to 3, and -OH (when $R^c = H$).

This invention also provides a vacuum ultraviolet (VUV) transparent material exhibiting an absorbance/micron (A/micrometer) ≤ 1 at wavelengths from 140-186 nm comprising amorphous vinyl copolymers of $CH_2=CHCF_3$ and $CF_2=CF_2$; $CH_2=CFH$ and $CF_2=CFCl$; $CH_2=CHF$ and $CClH=CF_2$, wherein the

ratio of monomers ranges from approximately 1:2 to approximately 2:1;
perfluoro(2-methylene-4-methyl-1,3-dioxolane) and perfluoro(2,2-dimethyl-1,3-
dioxole); perfluoro(2-methylene-4-methyl-1,3-dioxolane) and vinylidene fluoride
in any ratio that gives an amorphous composition; and the homopolymer of
5 perfluoro(2-methylene-4-methyl-1,3-dioxolane).

This invention further provides pellicles, anti-reflective coatings, optically
clear glues, light guides and resists comprising the UV transparent material
provided above.

This invention further provides copolymer compositions comprising
10 poly(hexafluoroisobutylene:trifluoroethylene) with 40-60 mole %
hexafluoroisobutylene and 60-40 mole % trifluoroethylene and copolymer
compositions comprising poly(hexafluoroisobutylene:vinyl fluoride) with
40-60 mole % hexafluoroisobutylene and 60-40 mole % vinyl fluoride.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

15 Figure 1 describes the 157 nm transmission T of a pellicle in units of % as
a function of the 157 nm absorbance, in units of inverse microns, of the polymer
for an absorbance range from 0.4 to 0.0. The effects of thin film interference in
the pellicle membrane are neglected in this calculation.

Figure 2 describes the absorbance in units of inverse microns for
20 Teflon® AF 1601 (Sample 7a) and Cytop™ (Sample 13) versus wavelength
lambda (λ) in units of nanometers.

Figure 3 describes the index of refraction n and the extinction coefficient k
determined for a Teflon® AF 1601 film (Sample 7b) of thickness 2146 angstroms
on a silicon substrate versus wavelength lambda in units of nanometers
25 determined by VUV spectroscopic ellipsometry.

Figure 4 describes the spectral transmission in absolute units versus the
wavelength lambda in units of nanometers for a pellicle of Teflon® AF 1601
designed as an unsupported tuned etalon with a film thickness of 6059 angstroms.
The interference fringes of the tuned etalon are clearly visible as a function of
30 wavelength.

Figure 5 describes the spectral reflectance in absolute units versus the
wavelength lambda in units of nanometers for a pellicle of Teflon® AF 1601
designed as an unsupported tuned etalon with a film thickness of 6059 angstroms.
The interference fringes of the tuned etalon are clearly visible as a function of
35 wavelength, and a minimum in the pellicle reflectance is seen at 157 nm which
contributes to the maximized pellicle transmission at this lithographic wavelength.

Figure 6 describes transmission of a tuned etalon pellicle film of Teflon® AF 1601 at a lithographic wavelength of 157 nm as a function of the pellicle film thickness. The oscillations in the pellicle transmission with thickness arise due the thin film interference fringes in the film and give rise to pellicle transmission maxima and minima. The optimum tuned etalon pellicle design will correspond to the film with sufficient mechanical integrity and a thickness such that the transmission is at a maxima. Still as can be seen, pellicles designed from this material have substantially lower transmissions than the target transmission for a 157 nm pellicle.

Figure 7 describes the absorbance in units of inverse microns for Teflon® AF 1200 (Sample 8), Teflon® AF 1601 (Sample 7a), and Teflon® AF 2400 (Sample 5) versus wavelength λ in units of nanometers. Notice the dramatic decrease in the absorbance/micron as the PDD content of the polymer increases and the TFE content of the polymer decreases from 52% to 32% to 11%, and therefore the lengths of any $(CF_2)_n$ runs in the polymer decreases.

Figure 8 describes the absorbance in units of inverse microns for TFE:HFP (Sample 14) and TrFE:HFP (Sample 12) versus wavelength λ in units of nanometers. The presence of the HF carbons in the $CF_2=CFH$ monomer interrupts extended CF_2 runs. This effect can also be understood as the absorption maxima of TFE:HFP polymer shifts to shorter wavelengths in the TrFE:HFP polymer.

Figure 9 describes the absorbance in units of inverse microns for VF_2 :PDD (Sample 2), VF_2 :HFP (Sample 1), HFIB:TrFE (Sample 3) and HFIB:VF (Sample 4) versus wavelength λ in units of nanometers.

Figure 10 describes the index of refraction n and the extinction coefficient k determined for a HFIB:VF film (Sample 4a) of thickness 14,386 angstroms on a silicon substrate versus wavelength λ in units of nanometers determined by VUV spectroscopic ellipsometry.

Figure 11 describes the spectral transmission in absolute units versus the wavelength λ in units of nanometers for a pellicle of HFIB:VF designed as an unsupported tuned etalon with a film thickness of 3660 angstroms. The interference fringes of the tuned etalon are clearly visible as a function of wavelength.

Figure 12 describes the spectral reflectance in absolute units versus the wavelength λ in units of nanometers for a pellicle of HFIB:VF designed as an unsupported tuned etalon with a film thickness of 3660 angstroms. The interference fringes of the tuned etalon are clearly visible as a function of

wavelength, and a minimum in the pellicle reflectance is seen at 157 nm which contributes to the maximized pellicle transmission at this lithographic wavelength.

Figure 13 describes transmission of a tuned etalon pellicle film of HFIB:VF with an absorbance per micron of 0.022 and an index of refraction of 1.5 at a lithographic wavelength of 157 nm as a function of the pellicle film thickness. Note that for pellicle film thicknesses up to 3660 angstroms, the maximum pellicle transmission is above the target specification of 98%.

Figure 14 describes transmission of a tuned etalon pellicle film of a polymer with an absorbance per micron of 0.01 and an index of refraction of 1.5 at a lithographic wavelength of 157 nm as a function of the pellicle film thickness. Note that for pellicle film thicknesses up to 8371 angstroms, the maximum pellicle transmission is above the target specification of 98%.

Figure 15 describes the absorbance in units of inverse microns for 5:6 TFP:TFE (Sample 17), HFIB:VF (Sample 18), 5:2 VF2:PFMVE (Sample 19), 7:5 VF2:PPFVE (Sample 21) and 79:21 VF2:HFP (Sample 22) versus wavelength λ in units of nanometers.

Figure 16 describes the absorbance in units of inverse microns for 1:1 PDD:TrFE (Sample 9), 13:10 VF2:PFMVE (Sample 20), 2:5:2 HFP:PFMVE:VF2 (Sample 23), 10:7 HFIB:VF (Sample 24) and 6:5 PDD:PFMVE (Sample 25) versus wavelength λ in units of nanometers.

Figure 17 describes the absorbance in units of inverse microns for 20:11 VF:CIDFE (Sample 26), 1:2 PDD:VF2 (Sample 27), 1:1 HFIB:VA (Sample 32), PMD (Sample 33) and PMD:PDD (Solution 34) versus wavelength λ in units of nanometers.

Figure 18 describes the absorbance in units of inverse microns for 1:1 CTFE:VF (Sample 6b), 5:2 VF2:TrFE (Sample 10), 10:23 PDD:CTFE (Sample 11), 5:4 VF2:CTFE (Sample 15) and 1:1 PMD:TFE (Sample 18) versus wavelength λ in units of nanometers.

Figure 19 describes the absorbance in units of inverse microns for 5:8 PDD:VF2 (Sample 29) and 41:37:22 HFIB:VF:VF2 (Sample 19) versus wavelength λ in units of nanometers.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The invention provides fluoropolymer compositions and their use in certain electronic applications.

Certain abbreviations used throughout the specification are tabulated:

	TFE	tetrafluoroethylene
	HFP	hexafluoropropylene
	VF	vinylfluoride
5	CTFE	chlorotrifluoroethylene
	VF	vinylidene fluoride
	HFIB	hexafluoroisobutylene
	TrFE	trifluoroethylene
10	PDD	4,5-difluoro-2,2-bis(trifluoromethyl)-1,3-dioxole
	PMD	Perfluro(2-methylene-4-methyl-1,3-dioxolane)
	Teflon® AF 2400	89:11 PDD:TFE
	Teflon® AF 1601	68:32 PDD:TFE
15	Teflon® AF 1200	48:52 PDD:TFE
	CIDFE	1-chloro-2,2-difluoroethylene
	PPVE	perfluoro(propyl vinyl ether)
	PMVE	perfluoro(methyl vinyl ether)
	VOAc	vinyl acetate
20	VOH	vinyl alcohol
	TrP	3,3,3-trifluoropropene
	Fluorinert® FC-75	Electronic fluid manufactured by 3M, believed to approximate perfluoro(butyl tetrahydrofuran)
25	Fluorinert® FC-40	Electronic fluid manufactured by 3M, believed to approximate perfluoro(tributylamine)
	Vazo® 56 WSP	Initiator manufactured by DuPont, 2,2'-bis(2-amidino-propane)dihydrochloride
	DSC	Differential scanning calorimetry

Use of 157 nm light in the next generation of lithography raises new
 30 photochemical issues not encountered in lithography at longer wavelengths. The
 energy of a 157 nm photon (182 kcal/mole or 7.9 eV of light quanta) is great
 enough to break common chemical bonds as, for example, C-F (108-116
 kcal/mole), C-H (98-105 kcal/mole), C-C (88-97 kcal/mole), and C-Cl
 (82-86 kcal/mole) bonds. Absorption maxima for selected hydrocarbon and
 35 fluorocarbon compounds are shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1

Comparison of UV Absorption Maxima for Hydrocarbons and Fluorocarbons

	WAVELENGTH OF ABSORPTION MAXIMUM	
	C_nH_{2n+2} ¹	C_nF_{2n+2}
n = 1	143 nm & 128 nm	
n = 2	158 nm & 132 nm	
n = 3	159 nm & 140 nm	119 nm ¹
n = 4	160 nm & 141 nm	126 nm ¹
n = 5	161 nm & 142 nm	135 nm ¹
n = 6	162 nm & 143 nm	142 nm ¹
n = 7	163 nm & 143 nm	
n = 8	163 nm & 142 nm	
n = 172		161 nm ²

¹B. A. Lombos, P. Sauvageau, and C. Sandorfy, *Chem. Phys. Lett.*, 1967, 42.²K. Seki, H. Tanaka, T. Ohta, Y. Aoki, A. Imamura, H. Fujimoto, H. Yamamoto, H. Inokuchi, *Phys. Scripta*, 41, 167(1990).

As can be seen from the table, UV absorption maxima move to longer wavelengths as chain length increases for both hydrocarbons and fluorocarbons. Fluorocarbon chains (CF₂)_n absorb at 157 nm somewhere between n = 6 (142 nm) and n = 172 (161 nm) while hydrocarbon chains (CH₂)_n absorb at 157 nm as early as n = 2. Clearly then fluorocarbon chains are more resistant than hydrocarbon chains to UV absorption and not surprisingly the industry has been moving increasingly towards perfluorination when seeking high UV transmission. But, as long as chain lengths still offering acceptable transparency can never exceed (CH₂)₁ or (CF₂)₆, perfectly transparent polymers at 157 nm would seem precluded. Consistent with this, V. N. Vasilets, et al., *J. Poly. Sci, Part A, Poly. Chem.*, 36, 2215(1998) for example report that poly(tetrafluoroethylene/hexafluoropropylene), [poly(TFE/HFP)], (Teflon® AF FEP), shows strong absorption and photochemical degradation at 147 nm. Similarly we find that 1:1 poly(hexafluoropropylene:tetrafluoroethylene) is highly absorbing at 157 nm (Table 2, A/micron = 3.6 @ 157 nm).

Polymers play a critical role in lithography in multiple areas: one is the polymer pellicle which is placed over the mask pattern to keep any particulate contaminants out of the photomask object plane, thereby ensuring that the lithographic imaging will be defect free. The pellicle is a free standing polymer membrane, typically 0.8 micrometers in thickness, which is mounted on a

typically 5 inch square frame. The pellicle film must have high transparency or transmission of light at the lithographic wavelength for efficient image formation and must neither darken nor burst with prolonged illumination in the optical stepper. Pellicles for current lithographic wavelengths utilize pellicles with
 5 > 99% transmission, through exploitation of polymers with very low optical absorption combined with thin film interference effects. SEMATECH's goal for pellicles for use in 157 nm photolithography is greater than 98% transparency over an exposure lifetime of 75 million laser pulses of 0.1 mJ/cm²; or a radiation dose of 7.5 kJ of 157 nm light.

10 A pellicle transmission of 98% corresponds to an absorbance A of approximately 0.01 per micrometer of film thickness. The absorbance is defined in Equation 1, where the Absorbance A per micron of film thickness, is defined as the base 10 logarithm of the ratio of the substrate transmission divided by the transmission of the sample consisting of the polymer film sample on its substrate,
 15 this quantity divided by the polymer film thickness.

Equation 1.

$$A_{film} (\mu m^{-1}) = A / \mu m = \frac{\text{Log}_{10} [T_{\text{substrate}} / T_{\text{sample}}]}{t_{\text{film}}}$$

20 In this manner the Absorbance A has units of inverse microns (or 1/micron, where a micron, is a micrometer or μm of polymer film thickness. The absorbance/micron of polymer films discussed here were measured for polymer films spun coated on to CaF₂ substrates using standard methods. The VUV transmission of each CaF₂ substrate was measured prior to the spin coating of the
 25 polymer film. Then the VUV transmission of the polymer film on that particular CaF₂ substrate was measured, and using the measured film thickness (reported in Table 2) and equation 1, the values of the absorbance/micron for the polymers, as a function of wavelength was determined, and the value of the absorbance/micron for a wavelength of 157 nm is tabulated in Table 2. For some materials, two
 30 films, of differing thicknesses are presented in the Table 2, and Absorbance/micron values for each film are also presented.

The VUV transmission of the CaF₂ substrates and the polymer films on the CaF₂ substrates were measured using a VUV spectrophotometer using a laser plasma light source, a sample chamber capable of both transmission and
 35 reflectance measurements, a 1 meter monochromator and a sodium salicylate phosphor coated 1024 element photodiode detector. This is discussed in greater detail in R. H. French, "Laser-Plasma Sourced, Temperature Dependent VUV

Spectrophotometer Using Dispersive Analysis", *Physica Scripta*, 41, 4, 404-8, (1990) which is incorporated herein by reference.

The absorbance per micron of a polymer will determine the average transmission of an unsupported pellicle film made from that polymer. In Figure 1, the 157 nm transmission T of a pellicle in units of % as a function of the 157 nm absorbance, in units of inverse microns, of the polymer for an absorbance range from 0.4 to 0.0 is shown. The effects of thin film interference in the pellicle membrane are neglected in this calculation. The results for pellicle films of thicknesses ranging from 0.2 microns to 1 micron are shown, and demonstrate that for any particular polymer, the pellicle transmission can be increased, through the use of a thinner pellicle film thickness. This approach to increasing the pellicle transmission has a limited range of utility, since the pellicle film is an unsupported polymer membrane and must have sufficient mechanical strength and integrity. These mechanical requirements suggest the use of polymer with relatively high glass transition temperature T_g and polymer film thicknesses of 0.6 microns or greater. From Figure 1 it can be seen that a target absorbance per micron of a polymer for pellicle applications is < 0.02 abs./micron at 157 nm.

In Figure 2 the absorbance in units of inverse microns for Teflon® AF 1601 and Cytop™ versus wavelength λ in units of nanometers is shown. At 157 nanometers, the absorbance/micron for Cytop has a value of 1.9/micron while Teflon® AF 1601 has an absorbance of 0.42/micron, approximately 5 times lower than Cytop. In Example 1 we will demonstrate that even the 157 nm absorbance of Teflon® AF 1601 of 0.42/micron is too high for application as a pellicle for use at 157 nm.

The optical properties (index of refraction, "n" and extinction coefficient, "k") are determined from variable angle spectroscopic ellipsometry (VASE) at three incident angles covering the wavelength range from 186-800 nm, corresponding to an energy range of 1.5-6.65 eV, in combination with VUV ellipsometry (VUV-VASE) measurements performed at a single angle of incidence from 143-275 nm, corresponding to an energy range of 4.5-8.67 eV. The polymer films were spin coated onto a silicon substrate. The VASE ellipsometers were manufactured by J. A. Woollam Company, 645 M Street, Suite 102, Lincoln, NE 68508 USA. Optical constants were fit to these data simultaneously, using an optical model of the film on the substrate. See generally, O. S. Heavens, *Optical Properties of Thin Solid Films*, pp. 55-62, Dover, NY, 1991, incorporated herein by reference.

From knowledge of the spectral dependence of optical properties, the transmission of a pellicle film of arbitrary thickness can be calculated by using an optical model for the unsupported pellicle film, at a specific polymer film thickness, and then calculating the pellicle film transmission and reflectance. In this manner the pellicle film thickness can be optimized such that the pellicle will exhibit a thin film interference maximum in the transmission spectrum at the desired lithographic wavelength. These transmission maxima occur for various film thicknesses, determined from the index of refraction of the polymer, the lithographic wavelength of interest and the film thickness. The transmission maxima of a properly tuned etalon pellicle film occur where the reflectance of the pellicle film exhibits minimum in the reflectance, and correspond to minimizing the pellicle's reflectance and maximizing its transmission at the lithographic wavelength. The relationship between the extinction coefficient k and the absorption coefficient α and the absorbance per micron A is given in Equation 2, where λ is the wavelength of light. This relationship is useful in comparing results of absorbance measurements and ellipsometry measurements. This relationship for A is exact if light scattering in the polymer film (as may occur due to crystallinity of the polymer), thin film interference effects, and surface scattering effects are minimized.

20

Equation 2.

$$k = \frac{\alpha \lambda}{4\pi} = 2.3 \frac{A \lambda}{4\pi}$$

25 Polymeric materials with very low absorbance/micron or extinction coefficients and low values of the index of refraction also have very important applications as anti-reflection coatings and optical adhesives. A low absorbance material, as taught here in can be used to reduce the light reflected from the surface of a transparent substrate of a relatively higher index of refraction. This decrease in the reflected light, leads to a concomitant increase in the light transmitted through the transparent substrate material. This anti reflective coating effect of these low absorbance/micron materials can be seen in the results for VF₂:PDD, VF₂:HFP, HFIB:TrFE, and HFIB:VF where the absorbance of the polymers on CaF₂ substrates for the case of very thin films, exhibits negative absorbance/micron. This corresponds to an increase of 157 nm light transmission through the polymer film on the CaF₂ substrate as compared to the light transmission through the bare CaF₂ substrate. For VF₂:HFP, HFIB:TrFE and

35

HFIB:VF we have measured much thicker polymer films (also listed in Table 2) in which this antireflective coating effect is not seen, where the absorbance/micron of the polymers is seen to be positive and very small.

5 Polymers such as these can also be used as adhesives to join optical elements together, and since they have low optical absorbance/micron and low values of the index of refraction, they serve to reduce the reflectance of light at the air/substrate interfaces among the optical elements, and serve to direct more of the transmitted light from one optical element into subsequent optical elements in the system.

10 The materials of the present invention are useful in the manufacture of transmissive optical elements, such as lenses and beam splitters, for use in the vacuum UV region.

These materials may also be used as elements in a compound lens designed to reduce chromatic aberrations. At present only CaF_2 and possibly
15 hydroxyl free silica are viewed as having sufficient transparency at 157 nm to be used in transmissive focussing elements. It is also commonly known (e.g. see R. Kingslake, Academic Press, Inc., 1978, *Lens Design Fundamentals*, p. 77) that by using a second material of different refractive index and dispersion, an achromatic lens can be created. A Sellmeier fit to the data shown in Figure 10 for
20 HFIB:VF as described in Example 4 shows it to have a refractive index of 1.4942 and a dispersion of 0.00220 nm^{-1} at 157 nm. A similar fit to the index of refraction data for CaF_2 from Edward D. Palik, *Handbook of Optical Constants of Solids II*, p. 831, Academic Press, Inc., Boston, MA (1991) and French shows it to have an index 1.5584 and a dispersion of 0.00234 nm^{-1} at 157 nm. Thus, by
25 using one of these materials in conjunction with CaF_2 , it is expected that an achromatic lens can be constructed from this and other similar materials described in this application.

An additional area in which polymers play a critical role is as the photosensitive photoresist which captures the optical latent image. In the case of
30 photoresists, light must penetrate the full thickness of the resist layer for a latent optical image, with well defined vertical side walls to be produced during optical imaging which then will produce the desired resist image in the developed polymer. When used as a resist at 157 nm, a polymer can have a considerably higher absorption coefficient of $A < \sim 2\text{-}3$ per micrometer of film thickness, if the
35 resist thickness is limited to about 2000 Å.

WO 9836324 discloses carbon/fluorine polymers such as poly(tetrafluoroethylene/hexafluoropropylene) as pellicle membranes having

- absorption A/μ of 0.1 to 1 for use at 140 to 200 nm. The data in Table 1 above, derived from literature sources, Vasilets' report of high absorption and photodegradation of poly(hexafluoropropylene/tetrafluoroethylene) at 148 nm [V. N. Vasilets, et al, *J. Poly. Sci., Part A, Poly. Chem.*, 36, 2215 (1998), and the data
- 5 in Table 2 which combines additional literature data with applicant's data, casts doubt on this disclosure. For example,
- poly(tetrafluoroethylene:hexafluoropropylene), polymer #14 of Table 2, shows a relatively strong A/μ of 3.9 at 157 nm that fails not only the industry goals for pellicles ($A/\mu < 0.01$) but also the much looser goals for resists ($A/\mu < 2-3$).
- 10 Japanese Patent 072952076 claims bilayer membranes of Cytop™ and Teflon® AF 1600 as pellicle films. At 157 nm Cytop™ has an A/μ of 1.9 (polymer #13, Table 2) and Teflon® AF 1600 an A/μ of 0.4 (polymer #7, Table 2). This is not surprising considering the data of Table 1 that shows significant UV light absorption at 160 nm whenever there are more than about
- 15 6 CF_2 groups connected in a chain. Indeed, W. H. Buck and P. R. Resnick report that Teflon(TM) AF 1600 has more than 30% of its CF_2 units present as $(\text{CF}_2)_n$ runs with $n > 6$ consistent with its $A/u \approx 0.4$ [J. Scheirs, *Modern Fluoropolymers*, John Wiley, New York, 1997, Chapter 22, page 401]. Unless the interactions responsible for such absorption can be broken up, it would seem impossible to
- 20 find a carbon based polymer completely transparent at wavelengths shorter than about 160 nm.

Table 2 below lists absorbance/micrometer (A/μ) at 157 nm for partially and fully fluorinated polymer films that have been spin coated on CaF_2 crystals. Polymers are listed in order of increasing absorption. In some cases, more than

25 one sample of various polymers have been prepared within an Example. Therefore, Table entries are identified by both Example number (first column) and sample number. In addition, reference to Figures displaying spectra of various polymers are cross referenced in the Table.

TABLE 2
Absorbance per micron (A/ μ m) for Selected Fluoropolymers

Figure #, Example #	Sample #	Structure ----- Name	A/ μ m 157 nm	A/ μ m 193 nm	A/ μ m 248 nm	Tg	Tm	Thick Angstroms	Spin Speed Rpm
Fg9 Ex5	1a	79:21	0.015	0.005	0.003	-22°C		69,800	3k
	1b	CF ₂ =CH ₂ :CF ₂ =C FCF ₃	(-0.3)	(-0.15)	(-0.1)			(1641)	6k
Fg9 Ex4	2	79:21 VF2:HFP							
		1:1 CF ₂ =CH ₂ :PDD2	-0.04	0.02	0.08	ND ⁷		2097	6k
Fg9 Ex2		1:1 VF2:PDD							
	3a 3b	3:2 (CF ₃) ₂ C =CH ₂ :CF ₂ =CFH	0.012 (-0.05)	0.005 (0.03)	-0.001 (0.01)	93°C		12146 (1500)	3k 6k
		3:2 HFIB:TrFE							

Fg9	4a	3:2	0.027	0.020	0.008	56°C	14386	3k
Fg10	4b	(CF ₃) ₂ C=CH ₂ :CH	(-0.04)	(0.009)	(0.03)		(2870)	6k
Ex3	4c	₂ =CFH	0.022					
Fg7	5	3:2 HFIB:VF						
Ex.1		89:11 ⁴	0.007	-0.06	-0.06	240° C	2133	6k
		PDD:CF ₂ =CF ₂						
		TAF2400						
		PDD:TFE						
Fg18	6a	1:1	0.129	-0.073	-0.037		1850	
Ex21	6b	CF ₂ =CFCl:CH ₂ =C	(0.388	(0.016)	(0.006)		(17644)	
		HF)					
		1:1 CTFE:VF						
Fg2,7	7a	68:32 ⁵	0.42	0.02	0.01	160° C	3323	6k
Ex.A,1	7b	PDD2:CF ₂ =CF ₂	(0.35)				(2146)	
		TAF1601						
		PDD:TFE						

Fg7 Ex 1	8	48:52 ⁶ PDD2:CF ₂ =CF ₂ TAF1200 PDD:TFE	0.64	0.004	-0.001	120° C	4066	6k
Fg16 Ex20	9	1:1 PDD:CF ₂ =CFH	0.03	-0.004	-0.001	150° C	7688	
Fg18	10	1:1 PDD:TrFE 5:2 CF ₂ =CH ₂ :CF ₂ =CF H	0.924	0.188	0.083	ND7	4500	
Fg18	11	5:2 VF2:TrFE 10:23 PDD2:CF ₂ =CFCl	1.44	0.018	0.046	98°C 147°C	1903	6k
		10:23 PDD:CTFE						

Fg8	12	2:98 CF ₃ CF=CF ₂ :CF ₂ =CFH	1.37	0.143	-0.02		179°C	1389	6k
Fg2 ExA	13	2:98 HFP:TfE Poly(CF ₂ =CFOCF 2CF ₂ CF=CF ₂) Cytot TM	1.9	0.02	0.02	108° C		5595	6k
Fg8	14	1:1 CF ₃ CF=CF ₂ :CF ₂ = CF ₂	3.9	0.086	0.073	~30° C		1850	6k
Fg18	15	1:1 HFP:TfE 5:4 CF ₂ =CH ₂ :CF ₂ =CF Cl	5.6	0.27	0.12	99°C			
		5:4 VF2:CTFE							

Fg 18	16	~2:1 PMD ³ : CF ₂ =CF ₂	1.17	-0.015	0.07	64°C		2207	6k
Fg15 Ex7	17	~2:1 PMD ³ :TFE 5:6 CF ₃ CH=CH ₂ :CF ₂ = CF ₂	0.149	0.008	-0.00085	9°C		41413	1.5k
Fg15 Ex8	18	5:6 TFP:TFE 47:53 (CF ₃) ₂ C=CH ₂ :CH ₂ =CHF 47:53 HFIB:VF	0.005	- 0.0008 2	-0.002	18°C		9239	1.5k
Fg15 Ex9	19	5:2 CH ₂ =CF ₂ :CF ₃ OCF =CF ₂ 5:2 VF2:PMVE	0.016	0.006	0.004	-32°C		72750	

Fg16 Ex10	20	13:10 $\text{CH}_2=\text{CF}_2:\text{CF}_3\text{OCF}=\text{CF}_2$	0.034	0.015	0.018	-29°C	25970	
Fg15 Ex11	21	13:10 VF2:PMVE 7:5 $\text{CH}_2=\text{CF}_2:\text{CF}_3\text{CF}_2$ $\text{CF}_2\text{OCF}=\text{CF}_2$	0.028	-0.003	-0.00074	-32°C	29874	
Fg15 Ex12	22	7:5 VF2:PPVE 79:21 $\text{CH}_2=\text{CF}_2:\text{CF}_2=\text{CF}$ CF_3 79:21 VF2:HFP	0.014	-0.002	-0.00056	-22°C	13000	
Fg16 Ex13	23	10:27:63 $\text{CF}_2=\text{CFCF}_3:\text{CF}_3\text{O}$ $\text{CF}=\text{CF}_2:\text{CH}_2=\text{CF}_2$ 10:27:63 HFP:PMVE:VF2	0.008	- 0.0004 8	-0.00045	ND7	316500	

Fg16 Ex14	24	59:41 (CF ₃) ₂ C=CH ₂ :CH ₂ =CHF	-0.013	-0.016	-0.011	115° C	7500	
Fg16 Ex15	25	59:41 HFIB:VF 6:5 PDD ² :CF ₃ OCF=C F ₂	0.209	0.006	0.013	133° C	12450	
Fg17 Ex16	26	6:5 PDD:PMVE 20:11 CH ₂ =CHF:CF ₂ =C HCl	0.226	0.036	0.003	ND ⁷	9461	
Fg17 Ex17	27	20:11 VF:CIDFE 1:2 PDD ² :CH ₂ =CF ₂ 1:2 PDD:VF2	0.009	0.003	-0.00030	52°C	82000	

Ex18A	28	2:1 PDD ² :CH ₂ =CF ₂ 2:1 PDD:VF2				96°C			
Fg 19 Ex 18B	29	5:8 PDD ² :CH ₂ =CF ₂ 5:8 PDD:VF2	0.018	0.010	0.00005 7	59°C	38298		
Ex19A	30	5:3:1 (CF ₃) ₂ C=CH ₂ :CH ₂ =CF ₂ :CH ₂ =CHF 5:3:1 HFIB:VF2:VF				48°C			
Fg 19 Ex19B	31	41:37:22 (CF ₃) ₂ C=CH ₂ :CH ₂ =CHF:CH ₂ =CF ₂ 41:37:22 HFIB:VF:VF2	0.016	-0.010	-0.002	71°C	5289		

Fg 17 Ex 23	32	1:1 (CF ₃) ₂ C=CH ₂ :CH ₂ =CH(OH) 1:1 HFIB:VA	0.350	-0.047	-0.107	90°C		1350	
Fg 17 Ex 28	33	Poly[perfluoro(2-methylene-4-methyl-1,3-dioxolane)] PMD	0.603	-0.0007	-0.0001	135°C		14818	
Fg 17 Ex 29	34	1:1 PMD ³ :PDD ² 1:1 PMD:PDD	0.404	0.006	-0.002	147°C		12762	
Ex 30	35	54:46 PMD ³ :CH ₂ =CF ₂ 54:46 PMD:VF2	0.085	0.002	0.002				
Figure #, Example #	Sample #	Structure ----- Name	A/μm 157 nm	A/μm 193 nm	A/μm 248 nm	Tg	Tm	Thick Angstroms	Spin Speed Rpm

Fg9 Ex5	1a	79:21	0.015	0.005	0.003	-22°C		69,800 (1641)	3k 6k
	1b	$\text{CF}_2=\text{CH}_2:\text{CF}_2=\text{C}$ FCF_3	(-0.3)	(-0.15)	(-0.1)				
Fg9 Ex4	2	79:21 VF2:HFP	-0.04	0.02	0.08	ND7		2097	6k
		1:1 $\text{CF}_2=\text{CH}_2:\text{PDD}^2$							
Fg9 Ex2	3a	1:1 VF2:PDD	0.012	0.005	-0.001	93°C		12146 (1500)	3k 6k
	3b	3:2 $(\text{CF}_3)_2\text{C}$ $=\text{CH}_2:\text{CF}_2=\text{CFH}$	(-0.05)	(0.03)	(0.01)				
Fg9 Fg10 Ex3	4a	3:2 HFIB:TrFE	0.027	0.020	0.008	56°C		14386 (2870)	3k 6k
	4b 4c	3:2 $(\text{CF}_3)_2\text{C}=\text{CH}_2:\text{CH}$ $_2=\text{CFH}$	(-0.04) 0.022	(0.009)	(0.03)				
		3:2 HFIB:VF							

Fg7 Ex.1	5	89:11 ⁴ PDD:CF ₂ =CF ₂ TAF2400 PDD:TFE	0.007	-0.06	-0.06	-0.037 (0.006)	240° C	2133	6k
Fg 18 Ex21	6a 6b Ad15	1:1 CF ₂ =CFC 1:CH ₂ =CHF 1:1 CTFE:VF	0.129 (0.388)	-0.073 (0.016)	-0.073 (0.016)	-0.037 (0.006)		1850 (17644)	
Fg2,7 Ex.A,1	7a 7b	68:32 ⁵ PDD2:CF ₂ =CF ₂ TAF1601 PDD:TFE	0.42 (0.35 [#])	0.02	0.01	0.01	160° C	3323 (2146)	6k
Fg7 Ex 1	8	48:52 ⁶ PDD2:CF ₂ =CF ₂ TAF1200 PDD:TFE	0.64	0.004	-0.001	-0.001	120° C	4066	6k

Fg16 Ex20	9	1:1 poly(perfluorodim ethyldioxole:Triflu oroethylene) (2.9wt%)	0.03	-0.004	-0.001	150° C		7688	
Fg18	10	1:1 PDD:TrFE 5:2 Vinylidene Fluoride: Trifluoroethylene	0.924	0.188	0.083	ND7	98°C 147°C	4500	
Fg18 Ex31	11	5:2 VF2:TrFE 10:23 PDD2:CF ₂ =CFCI	1.44	0.018	0.046			1903	6k
Fg8	12	10:23 PDD:CTFE 2:98 CF ₃ CF=CF ₂ :CF ₂ =CFH 2:98 HFP:TrFE	1.37	0.143	-0.02		179°C	1389	6k

Fg2 ExA	13	Poly(CF ₂ =CFOCF 2CF ₂ CF=CF ₂) Cytop	1.9	0.02	0.02	108° C	5595	6k
Fg8 Ex 25	14	1:1 CF3CF=CF2:CF2 =CF2 1:1 HFP:TFE	3.9	0.086	0.073	~30° C	1850	6k
Fg 18 Ex 26	15	5:4 CF2=CH2:CF2=C FCI 5:4 VF2:CTFE	5.6	0.27	0.12	99°C		
Fg 18 Ex 27	16	~1:1 PMD ³ : TFE	1.17	-0.015	0.07	64°C	2207	6k

Fg15 Ex7	17	5:6 3,3,3Trifluoropropylene:Tetrafluoroethylene (25wt%) 5:6 TFP:TFE	0.149	0.008	-0.00085	9°C	41413	1.5k
Fg15 Ex8	18	poly(Hexafluoroisobutylene:Vinyl Fluoride) (20wt%) HFIB:VF	0.005	- 0.0008 2	-0.002	18°C	9239	1.5k
Fg15 Ex9	19	5:2 poly(Vinylidene Fluoride:Perfluoromethyl Vinyl Ether) (20wt%) 5:2 VF2:PFMVE	0.016	0.006	0.004	-32°C	72750	

Fg16 Ex10	20	13:10 poly(Vinylidene Fluoride:Perfluoro methyl Vinyl Ether) (20wt%) 13:10 VF2:PFMVE	0.034	0.015	0.018	-29°C	25970	
Fg15 Ex11	21	7:5 poly(Vinylidene Fluoride:Perfluoro propyl Vinyl Ether) (20wt%) 7:5 VF2:PFPVE	0.028	-0.003	-0.00074	-32°C	29874	

Fg15 Ex12	22	79:21 poly(Vinylidene Fluoride:Hexafluoro propylene (15wt%)	0.014	-0.002	-0.00056	-22°C	13000	
Fg16 Ex13	23	2:5:2 poly(Hexafluoropr opylene: Perfluoromethyl Vinyl Ether: Vinylidene Fluoride) (25wt%) 2:5:2 HFP:PFMVE:VF2	0.008	- 0.0004 8	-0.00045	ND7	316500	

Fg16 Ex14	24	10:7 Poly(Hexafluoroisobutylene:Vinyl Fluoride) (20wt%) 10:7 HFIB:VF	-0.013	-0.016	-0.011	115° C		7500	
Fg16 Ex15	25	6:5poly(perfluorodimethyldioxole:perfluoromethyl vinyl ether) 6:5 PDD:PFMVE	0.209	0.006	0.013	133° C		12450	
Fg17 Ex16	26	20:11 poly(Vinyl Fluoride:2-Chloro-1,1-difluoroethylene) (20wt%) 20:11 VF:ClDFE	0.226	0.036	0.003	ND ⁷		9461	

Fg 17 Ex17	27	1:2 poly(perfluorodim ethyldioxole: vinylidene fluoride) 1:2 PDD:VF2	0.009	0.003	-0.00030	52°C	82000	
Ex18	28	2:1 poly(perfluorodim ethyldioxole: vinylidene Fluoride) 2:1 PDD:VF2				96°C		
Fg 19 Ex 18	29	5:8 poly(perfluorodim ethyldioxole: vinylidene Fluoride) 5:8 PDD:VF2	0.018	0.010	0.00005 7	59°C	38298	

Ex19	30	5:3:1 Poly(Hexafluoroisobutylene:Vinylidene Fluoride) Fluoride: Vinyl	48°C						
Fg 19 Ex19	31	41:37:22 Poly(Hexafluoroisobutylene: Vinyl Fluoride): Vinylidene Fluoride	71°C	-0.010	-0.002		5289		
		5:3:1 HFIB:VF2:VF							
		41:37:22 Poly(Hexafluoroisobutylene: Vinyl Fluoride): Vinylidene Fluoride		0.016					
		41:37:22 HFIB:VF:VF2							

Fg 17 Ex 23	32	1:1 Hexafluoroisobutylene: Vinyl Alcohol	0.350	-0.047	-0.107	90°C	1350	
		1:1 HFIB:VA						
Fg 17 Ex 28	33	Poly[perfluoro(2-methylene-4-methyl-1,3-dioxolane)]	0.603	-0.0007	-0.0001	135°C	14818	
		PMD						
Fg 17 Ex 29	34	Poly(perfluorodimethyldioxole:perfluoromethylene)dioxolane	0.404	0.006	-0.002	147°C	12762	
		PMD:PDD						

Ex 30	35	perfluoro(2-methylene-4-methyl-1,3-dioxolane:vinylidene fluoride PMD:VF2	0.085	0.002	0.002				
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(A/μm) determined from VUV transmission based absorbance measurements, one result, marked by # was determined from VUV ellipsometry

¹J. Scheirs, editor, Modern Fluoroplastics, John Wiley U Sons, West Sussex, England, 1997, Chapter 28

²PDD = 4,5-difluoro-2,2-bis(trifluoromethyl)-1,3-dioxole

³PMD = Perfluoro(2-methylene-4-methyl-1,3-dioxolane

⁴Teflon[®] AF 2400

⁵Teflon[®] AF 1601

⁶Teflon[®] AF 1200

⁷Monomers were loaded at 3:4 mole ratio. Polymer product not analyzed

Three of the acyclic polymer structures listed in Table 2 show no detectable UV absorption at 157 nm (polymers VF₂:HFP, HFIB:TrFE, and HFIB:VF). These are copolymers containing either vinylidene fluoride (VF₂) or hexafluoroisobutylene (HFIB). VF₂ and HFIB have a unique structural feature in common. Taken by itself, for example, the hexafluoroisobutylene monomer can not form CH₂ runs longer than CH₂CH₂ before the run is broken up by a -C(CF₃)₂- segment. Similarly vinylidene fluoride can not form of CH₂ runs longer than CH₂CH₂ before they are broken up by a CF₂ or CF₂ runs longer than CF₂CF₂ before they broken up by a CH₂. That is, CX₂=CY₂ monomers such as VF₂ and HFIB have the property of being "self-interrupting" when judging the potential for extended interactions between C-F bonds or extended interactions between C-H bonds. The stiff five membered ring of PDD likely has a related effect by forcing conformations unfavorable for interaction. Comparing PDD/TFE copolymers #5, #7, and #8, absorption falls off from 0.6 to 0.4 to 0.0 as TFE content drops from 52 to 32 to 11 mole %. That is, transparency improves as increasing PDD content interrupts (CF₂)_n runs. It is anticipated that other perfluorinated ring structures or partially fluorinated ring structures can be found that will serve the same interrupting function as PDD.

Solutions of TFE:HFP and TrFE:HFP were spin coated at spin speeds of 6000 rpm onto CaF₂ substrates to produce polymer films of 1850 angstroms and 1389 angstroms thicknesses respectively. VUV absorbance measurements were then used to determine the absorbance per micron.

The introduction of TrFE in place of TFE demonstrates another example of decreasing the 157 nm absorbance/micron. The absorbance in units of inverse microns for TFE:HFP and TrFE:HFP versus wavelength lambda (λ) in units of nanometers is shown in Figure 8. The presence of the CHF carbons in the CF₂=CFH monomer interrupts extended CF₂ runs.

This produces a decrease in the 157 nm absorbance of TFE:HFP of 3.9/micron to an absorbance/micron of 1.37/micron for TrFE/HFP. This effect can also be understood as the absorption maxima of TFE:HFP polymer shifts to shorter wavelengths in the TrFE:HFP polymer.

Thus, we define a class of polymers highly transparent ($A/\mu < 1$, more preferably $A/\mu < 0.1$) to light of < 186 nm made by homo or copolymerizing PDD and CX₂=CY₂ monomers (X = -F or -CF₃ and Y = -H) and optionally other monomers CR^aR^b=CR^cR^d where any one or all of R^a, R^b or R^c, may be H or F and where R^d may be F, -CF₃, -OR^f where -R^f is C_nF_{2n+1} with n = 1 to 3, and OH (when R^c = H) as needed to introduce solubility or break crystallinity. When the CR^aR^b=CR^cR^d monomer polymerizes randomly with PDD or the CX₂=CY₂

monomer, it can not be present to greater than ~25 mole percent because at higher concentrations the statistics start to allow $CR^aR^b=CR^cR^d$ runs long enough for noticeable absorption. As mentioned above, this is illustrated by the PDD:TFE copolymers in which A/μ drops from 0.6 to 0.4 to 0.0 as TFE content decreases from ~52 to 32 to 11 mole percent (Table 2, polymers Teflon® AF 1200, Teflon® AF 1601, Teflon® AF 2400 respectively). When the $CR^aR^b=CR^cR^d$ monomer polymerizes in an alternating fashion with PDD or the $CX_2=CY_2$ monomer, a higher concentration of the $CR^aR^b=CR^cR^d$ monomer can be tolerated. An example of this is the 1:1 HFIB:TrFE copolymer which had an A/μ of -0.05 (Table 2, polymer #3). Random and alternating structures of course are never 100% ideal and some monomers naturally tend to either block or avoid polymerizing with themselves so the limits of 25% $CR^aR^b=CR^cR^d$ for random structures and 50% $CR^aR^b=CR^cR^d$ for alternating structures are approximate. Other highly transparent combinations include ~2:1 to 1:2 copolymers of $CH_2=CHCF_3:CF_2=CF_2$, $CH_2=CHF:CF_2=CFCI$, $CH_2=CHF:CCIH=CF_2$. Preferred monomers for $CX_2=CY_2$ include vinylidene fluoride and hexafluoroisobutylene. Preferred $CR^aR^b=CR^cR^d$ monomers are ones that introduce an asymmetric center in the polymer chain such as vinyl fluoride, trifluoroethylene, hexafluoropropylene, and chlorotrifluoroethylene so as to increase solubility and break crystallinity. Finally it should be pointed out that making highly transparent structures as defined above does not automatically make a polymer useful for all claimed applications. It has already been pointed out for example that the crystallinity of poly(vinylidene fluoride) precludes its use as a perfectly clear and transparent optical material [that is the failure of poly(vinylidene fluoride) as a pellicle would not be in the absorption but for a physical reason (light scattering)]. As another example, poly(perfluorodimethyldioxole) is too insoluble to easily spin coat as thick films. In the case of poly(perfluorodimethyldioxole) this can be gotten around by coating liquid monomer and polymerizing in place. Films of thickness greater than about 250 nm can be prepared by placing monomer optionally diluted with solvent and/or initiator in the location where the film is desired. Polymerization can be initiated by appropriate physical and/or chemical means which leads to the deposition of polymer, as formed, in the desired location. The result, after subsequent solvent removal, is a film of polymer thicker than can be prepared by customary solvent coating techniques. As a final example, poly[vinylidene fluoride/perfluoro(methyl vinyl ether)] is a tacky gum useful for glues but not useful as a self-supporting pellicle film. As used herein, the term amorphous fluoropolymer means a fluoropolymer that exhibits no melting point when

analyzed by Differential Scanning Calorimetry. No melting point means no melting associated thermal event of greater than 1 Joule/gram.

Listing a monomer as a precursor to transparent polymers is not meant to imply that it will either homopolymerize or form a copolymer with any other listed monomer. Hexafluoroisobutylene for example, does not form useful quantities of decent molecular weight homopolymer or copolymerize with tetrafluoroethylene under ordinary conditions. While these materials are being claimed for use at 140 to 186 nm, they also make excellent clear polymers at longer wavelengths, up to 800 nm, and may also be suitable for some applications at still shorter wavelengths. Specifically preferred wavelengths are 140-160 nm, 150-160 nm, more preferred and 155-159 most preferred.

EXAMPLES

Many of the polymers tested were obtained as commercial samples.

Teflon® AF 1200: DuPont, Wilmington, DE

15 Teflon® AF 1600: DuPont

Teflon® AF 2400: DuPont

Cytop™: Asahi Glass, poly[perfluoro(butenyl vinyl ether)]

~1:1 Poly(hexafluoropropylene:tetrafluoroethylene) was made by the procedure described in US Patent 5,478,905, December 26, 1995.

20 Many of remaining polymer compositions are known to the art and were prepared by standard methods. Typically autoclaves were loaded with monomer, solvent and initiator and heated to start polymerization. Most polymerizations were initiated using hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer peroxide 1 (DP) at ambient temperatures.

25
$$\text{CF}_3\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{OCF}(\text{CF}_3)(\text{C}=\text{O})\text{OO}(\text{C}=\text{O})\text{CF}(\text{CF}_3)\text{OCF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_3$$

1, DP

DP was prepared and used as a 0.05 to 0.2 molar solution in solvents such as Vertrel™ XF ($\text{CF}_3\text{CFHCFHCF}_2\text{CF}_3$) or 3M's Performance Fluid PF-5080 (largely perfluorooctane). DP can be made conveniently by either a routine laboratory procedure [Chengue, et al, *J. Org. Chem.*, 47, 2009 (1982)] or on demand by a jet mixer process (U.S. 5,962,746 of October 5, 1999). The reaction mixture was then recovered and the polymer isolated by evaporation or filtration. Polymer compositions were determined by elemental analysis or by NMR. Procedures are given for the preparation of new compositions of matter, and representative procedures are given for previously known compositions.

35 The polymer films were prepared by spin coating of the polymer solutions onto CaF_2 substrates and then the polymer film on substrate samples were subjected to a post apply bake so as to assure that no residual solvents were

remaining in the polymer film. The post apply bake temperature was in the range from 120°C to 250°C on a hot plate for two to five minutes or in a vacuum oven overnight. The spin speeds for the samples are listed in Table 2.

Polymer film thicknesses were determined using single or multiple wavelength ellipsometry as discussed below, or by analysis using a Filmetrics Model F20 thin film measurement system (Filmetrics, Inc. 7675 Dagget St., Suite 140, San Diego, CA 92111-2255). Film Thicknesses are reported in Table 2. For some materials, two films, of differing thicknesses are presented in the table, and Absorbance/micron values for each film are presented.

COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE A -Teflon® AF 1601

Solutions of Teflon® AF 1601 were spin coated at spin speeds of 6000 rpm onto CaF₂ substrates to produce polymer films of 3323 angstroms thickness. VUV absorbance measurements were then used to determine the absorbance per micron.

Teflon® AF 1601 is a 68:32 PDD:TFE polymer which is currently used as a polymer for pellicles designed for use at lithographic wavelengths of 248 nm and 193 nm. The absorbance/micron for 157 nm light is 0.42/microns as determined from VUV absorbance measurements. From Figure 1 this corresponds to pellicle transmissions below 70% for pellicle films of only 0.2 microns thickness, of course these results do not consider the additional effects of the thin film interference effects which arise from a properly designed pellicle film.

To determine the VUV optical properties of Teflon® AF 1601, VUV ellipsometry was performed on a Teflon® AF 1601 polymer sample on a silicon wafer, and the index of refraction and extinction coefficient shown in Figure 3 was determined. The 157 nm index of refraction for Teflon® AF 1601 is 1.4251. The 157 nm extinction coefficient determined corresponds to an absorbance/micron of 0.35/micron and is also listed in Table 2.

With these Teflon® AF 1601 optical properties, and the methods of O. S. Heavens discussed above, one can design the tuned etalon pellicle film, whereby the reflectance of the unsupported pellicle film is minimized and the pellicle transmission is maximized. (An etalon is a thin film in which thin film interference effects such as constructive and destructive interference of the light from the front and back surfaces of the constant thickness film gives rise to optical fringes in the wavelength dependence of the reflectance or transmission of the thin film (Principles of Optics, a book by Max Born and Emil Wolf, Pergamon Press, New York, 6th Edition, copyright 1980, PP 329-333). For a pellicle film thickness of 6059 angstroms, a 157 nm pellicle transmission is 65.7% while the

157 nm pellicle reflectance is 0.4%. The spectral transmission in absolute units versus the wavelength λ in units of nanometers for a pellicle of Teflon® AF 1601 designed as an unsupported tuned etalon with a film thickness of 6059 angstroms is shown in Figure 4. The interference fringes of the tuned etalon are clearly visible as a function of wavelength. The spectral reflectance in absolute units versus the wavelength λ in units of nanometers for the pellicle of Teflon® AF 1601 designed as an unsupported tuned etalon with a film thickness of 6059 angstroms is shown in Figure 5. The interference fringes of the tuned etalon are clearly visible as a function of wavelength, and a minimum in the pellicle reflectance is seen at 157 nm which contributes to the maximized pellicle transmission at this lithographic wavelength. For a 157 nm pellicle film of Teflon® AF 1601 with a film thickness of 6335 angstroms, the tuned etalon will not be optimized for maximum pellicle transmission and the 157 nm pellicle transmission will be 59.4% while the 157 nm pellicle reflectance increases to 8.1%.

Transmission of a tuned etalon pellicle film of Teflon® AF 1601 at a lithographic wavelength of 157 nm as a function of the pellicle film thickness is shown in Figure 6. The oscillations in the pellicle transmission with thickness arise due the thin film interference fringes in the film and give rise to pellicle transmission maxima and minima. The optimum tuned etalon pellicle design will correspond to the film with sufficient mechanical integrity and a thickness such that the transmission is at a maxima. Still as can be seen, pellicles designed from this material have substantially lower transmissions than the target 98% transmission for a 157 nm pellicle.

Pellicles designed from Teflon® AF 1601 are not able to achieve pellicle transmissions above 98%. Pellicles designed from Cytos™, which has a much higher 157 nm absorbance/micron, will have even lower 157 nm pellicle transmissions. This demonstrates that methods are needed to produce polymers with dramatically lower 157 nm absorbance/micron so as to meet the desired 157 nm transmission of 98% for a pellicle film. Therefore we need polymers with substantially lower absorbance/micron.

EXAMPLE 1 – PDD/TFE

Solutions of Teflon® AF 1200, 1601, and 2400 were spin coated at spin speeds of 6000 rpm onto CaF₂ substrates to produce polymer films of 4066 angstroms, 3323 angstroms and 2133 angstroms thicknesses respectively. VUV absorbance measurements were then used to determine the absorbance per micron.

The absorbance in units of inverse microns for Teflon® AF 1200 versus wavelength lambda (λ) in units of nanometers is shown in Figure 7 for sample 8. The 157 nm absorbance/micron determined is 0.64/micron. The 193 nm absorbance/micron determined is 0.004/micron. The 248 nm absorbance/micron determined is -0.001/micron.

The absorbance in units of inverse microns for Teflon® AF 1601 versus wavelength lambda (λ) in units of nanometers is shown in Figure 7 for Sample 7a. The 157 nm absorbance/micron determined is 0.42/micron. The 193 nm absorbance/micron determined is 0.02/micron. The 248 nm absorbance/micron determined is 0.01/micron.

The absorbance in units of inverse microns for Teflon® AF 2400 versus wavelength lambda (λ) in units of nanometers is shown in Figure 7 for Sample 5. The 157 nm absorbance/micron determined is 0.007/micron. The 193 nm absorbance/micron determined is -0.06/micron. The 248 nm absorbance/micron determined is -0.06/micron.

One way to dramatically reduce the 157 nm absorbance of a PDD:TFE polymer is by increasing the percentage of PDD in the polymer. The stiff five membered ring of PDD likely has a similar effect, as VF₂ and HFIB, of being "self-interrupting" when judging the potential for extended interactions between C-F bonds by forcing unfavorable conformations. This is shown in Figure 7 where the absorbance in units of inverse microns for Teflon® AF 1200, Teflon® AF 1601, and Teflon® AF 2400 versus wavelength lambda (λ) in units of nanometers demonstrate the decreasing 157 nm absorbance/micron for these polymers. Comparing PDD/TFE copolymers Teflon® AF 1200, 1601, and 2400, absorbance/micron at 157nm falls off from 0.6 to 0.4/micron to 0.01/micron as TFE content drops from 52 to 32 to 11 mole %. That is, transparency improves as increasing PDD content interrupts (CF₂)_n runs. It is anticipated that other perfluorinated ring structures or partially fluorinated ring structures can be found that will serve the same interrupting function as PDD.

EXAMPLE 2 – HFIB/TrFE

Preparation of 1:1 Poly(hexafluoroisobutylene:Trifluoroethylene)

A 75 ml stainless steel autoclave chilled to <-20°C was loaded with 25 ml of CCl₂FCF₂Cl and 5 ml of ~0.17 M DP in Vertrel™ XF. The autoclave was cooled, evacuated, and further loaded with 10 g of trifluoroethylene and 20 g of hexafluoroisobutylene. The reaction mixture was shaken overnight at ambient temperatures (28 to 33°C), removed from the autoclave, and evaporated down to a glassy film that was further dried for 72 hours in a 75°C vacuum oven. There was obtained 3.33 g of white solid. A solution was made by rolling 3.24 g of this

polymer with 6.99 g of 1-methoxy-2-propanol acetate (PGMEA). This solution was mixed with 0.2 g of chromatographic silica gel and 0.2 g of decolorizing carbon and then passed first through a 0.45 μ glass microfiber syringe filter (Whatman, Autovial™) and then through a 0.45 μ PTFE membrane syringe filter (Whatman, Autovial™). Fluorine NMR of this solution, integrating trifluoroethylene's CHF fluorine at \sim -180 to -220 ppm versus hexafluoroisobutylene's CF₃ fluorines at \sim -58 to -65 ppm, found \sim 1:1 hexafluoroisobutylene:trifluoroethylene. This solution was used to spin coat thick films on optical substrate for absorption measurements.

10 **Sample preparation and results:**

Solutions of HFIB:TrFE were spin coated at spin speeds of 3000 rpm and 6000 rpm onto CaF₂ substrates to produce polymer films of 12,146 angstroms and 1500 angstroms thicknesses respectively. VUV absorbance measurements were then used to determine the absorbance per micron.

15 The absorbance in units of inverse microns for 3:2 HFIB:TrFE versus wavelength lambda (λ) in units of nanometers is shown in Figure 9 for Sample 3a. The 157 nm absorbance/micron determined from the thicker polymer film is 0.012/micron. The 193 nm absorbance/micron determined is 0.005/micron. The 248 nm absorbance/micron determined is -0.001/micron.

20 **EXAMPLE 3 - HFIB/VF**

Preparation of 3:2 Poly(hexafluoroisobutylene:Vinyl Fluoride)

A 75 ml stainless steel autoclave chilled to $< -20^{\circ}\text{C}$ was loaded with 25 ml of $\text{CCl}_2\text{FCF}_2\text{Cl}$ and 10 ml of $\sim 0.07\text{ M}$ DP in VertrelTM XF. The autoclave was cooled, evacuated, and further loaded with 16 g of hexafluoroisobutylene and 5 g of vinyl fluoride. The reaction mixture was shaken overnight at ambient temperatures (18 to 26°C), removed as a thick gel from the autoclave, evaporated, pumped down further with a vacuum pump for 96 hours, and then dried 22 hours in a 75°C vacuum oven. There was obtained 19 g of friable white solid with a T_g of 58°C (nitrogen, $10^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{min}$, second heat) and no detectable T_m .

30	Calc for (HFIB) ₃ (VF) ₂ :	32.89% C	2.07% H
	Found:	32.83% C	2.08% H

Solution preparation and results:

A solution was made by rolling 6 g of this polymer with 12 g of 2-heptanone. This solution was passed through a 0.45 μ glass microfiber syringe filter (Whatman, Autovial™) and the filtrate used to spin coat thick films on optical substrate for absorption measurements.

Sample preparation and results:

Solutions of HFIB:VF were spin coated at spin speeds of 3000 rpm and 6000 rpm (revolutions per minute) onto CaF_2 substrates to produce polymer films of 14,386 angstroms and 2870 angstroms thicknesses respectively. VUV
5 absorbance measurements were then used to determine the absorbance per micron.

The absorbance in units of inverse microns for 1:1 HFIB:VF versus wavelength λ in units of nanometers is shown in Figure 9 for Sample 4a. The 157 nm absorbance/micron determined from the thicker polymer film is 0.027/micron. The 193 nm absorbance/micron determined is 0.020/micron. The
10 248 nm absorbance/micron determined is 0.008/micron.

To determine the VUV optical properties of HFIB:VF, VUV ellipsometry was performed on an HFIB:VF polymer sample on a silicon wafer, and the index of refraction and extinction coefficient shown in Figure 10 was determined. The 157 nm index of refraction for Teflon® AF 1601 is 1.50. The 157 nm extinction
15 coefficient determined corresponds to an absorbance/micron of 0.022/micron and is also listed in Table 2.

With these HFIB:VF optical properties, and the methods of O. S. Heavens discussed above, one can design the tuned etalon pellicle film, whereby the reflectance of the unsupported pellicle film is minimized and the pellicle
20 transmission is maximized. For a pellicle film thickness of 3660 angstroms, a 157 nm pellicle transmission is 98% while the 157 nm pellicle reflectance is 0.08%. The spectral transmission in absolute units versus the wavelength λ in units of nanometers for a pellicle of HFIB:VF designed as an unsupported tuned etalon with a film thickness of 3660 angstroms is shown in Figure 11. The
25 interference fringes of the tuned etalon are clearly visible as a function of wavelength. The spectral reflectance in absolute units versus the wavelength λ in units of nanometers for the pellicle of HFIB:VF designed as an unsupported tuned etalon with a film thickness of 3660 angstroms is shown in Figure 12. The interference fringes of the tuned etalon are clearly visible as a
30 function of wavelength, and a minimum in the pellicle reflectance is seen at 157 nm which contributes to the maximized pellicle transmission at this lithographic wavelength. For a 157 nm pellicle film of HFIB:VF with a film thickness of 3660 angstroms, the tuned etalon is a 157 nm pellicle with a 157 nm pellicle transmission of 98%.

35 Transmission of a tuned etalon pellicle film of HFIB:VF at a lithographic wavelength of 157 nm as a function of the pellicle film thickness is shown in Figure 13. The oscillations in the pellicle transmission with thickness arise due

the thin film interference fringes in the film and give rise to pellicle transmission maxima and minima.

EXAMPLE 4 - VF₂/PDD

Sample preparation and results: A 75 ml autoclave was loaded with 25 ml
 5 of CF₂ClCCl₂F, prechilled to <-20°C, loaded further with 0.3 g of Perkadox(TM)
 16N [bis(4-t-butylcyclohexyl)peroxydicarbonate] and 20 g of
 perfluorodimethyldioxole (PDD), evacuated, and 10.4 g of vinylidene fluoride
 (VF₂) added. Heating 18 hours at 70°C gave a thick oil. Evaporation in air,
 drying 22 hours under pump vacuum, and drying 24 hours in a 75°C oven gave
 10 17 g of hard white foam.

Elemental analysis, found:	28.99% C	1.11% H
Calculated (C ₅ F ₈ O ₂) ₁ (C ₂ H ₂ F ₂) ₁ :	29.05% C	1.08% H
DSC, 10°C/min, nitrogen:	Tg = 56°C (first heat)	
	Tg not detected second heat	

15 A viscous solution was prepared by rolling 4 g of poly(PDD/VF₂) with 16 g of
 hexafluorobenzene and filtering through an 0.45 micron glass fiber syringe filter
 [Whatman, Autovial(TM)]. The filtrate was used to spin coat thick films on
 optical substrate for absorption measurements.

Solutions of VF₂:PDD were spin coated at spin speeds of 6000 rpm onto
 20 CaF₂ substrates to produce polymer films of 2097 angstroms thickness. VUV
 absorbance measurements were then used to determine the absorbance per micron.

The absorbance in units of inverse microns for VF₂:PDD versus
 wavelength lambda (λ) in units of nanometers is shown in Figure 9 for Sample 2.
 The 157 nm absorbance/micron determined from the thicker polymer film is
 25 -0.04/micron. For this very transparent material, this demonstrates an
 antireflective coating effect thereby producing an negative value of the 157 nm
 absorbance/micron. The 193 nm absorbance/micron determined is 0.02/micron.
 The 248 nm absorbance/micron determined is 0.08/micron.

EXAMPLE 5 - VF₂/HFP

30 Sample preparation and results: A poly(vinylidene
 fluoride/hexafluoropropylene) sample made by the method of US Patent
 4,985,520 of 1/15/91) was characterized.

Composition by Fluorine NMR in Deuteroacetone: 21 mole % VF₂, 79
 mole % HFP

35 DSC, 10°C/min, nitrogen: Tg = -22.5°C (second heat)
 Inherent Viscosity, acetone, 25°C = 0.753 dL/g

Solutions of VF₂:HFP were spin coated at spin speeds of 3000 and 6000 rpm (revolutions per minute) onto CaF₂ substrates to produce polymer films of 69,800 angstroms and 1641 angstroms thickness. VUV absorbance measurements were then used to determine the absorbance per micron.

5 The absorbance in units of inverse microns for 79:21 VF₂:HFP versus wavelength lambda (λ) in units of nanometers is shown in Figure 9 for Sample 1a. The 157 nm absorbance/micron determined from the thicker polymer film is 0.015/micron. The 193 nm absorbance/micron determined is 0.005/micron. The 248 nm absorbance/micron determined is 0.003/micron.

10 EXAMPLE 6 - VF₂:HFP, VF₂:PDD, HFIB/TrFE pellicles

Using polymers such as VF₂:HFP, VF₂:PDD, and HFIB:TrFE, which have 157 nm absorbance/micron on the order of 0.01/micron, we can design tuned etalon pellicles with high transmissions and substantial film thicknesses. Figure 14 shows the transmission of a tuned etalon pellicle film of a polymer with an absorbance per micron of 0.01 and an index of refraction of 1.50 at a lithographic wavelength of 157 nm as a function of the pellicle film thickness. Note that for pellicle film thicknesses up to 8371 angstroms, the maximum pellicle transmission is above the target specification of 98%.

EXAMPLE 7 - TFE/TrP

20 A. Polymerization of tetrafluoroethylene (TFE) with 3,3,3-trifluoropropene (TrP). A 240 ml autoclave was loaded with 20 ml of CF₂ClCCl₂F, chilled to < -20°C, and 10 ml of ~0.17 M DP in CF₃CFHCFHCF₂CF₃ added. The autoclave was further chilled, evacuated, and 10 g of TrP and 40 g of TFE added. After shaking overnight at room temperature, 25 the autoclave was vented, and the fluid reaction mixture evaporated down, finishing with 48 hours at room temperature under pump vacuum. This gave 9.96 g of sticky, colorless gum.

Elemental analysis, found: 29.86C; 1.74 H

Calculated (C₃H₃F₃)₅(C₂H₄)₆: 30.02C; 1.40 H

30 DSC, 10°C/min, nitrogen: Tg = 8.8°C (second heat)

Solution preparation and results:

A solution was prepared by rolling 4 g of poly(TFE/TrP) with 12 g of hexafluorobenzene and filtering through a 0.45 μ glass microfiber syringe filter (Whatman, Autovial™). The filtrate was used to spin coat thick films on optical 35 substrate for absorption measurements.

Solutions of 5:6 TFP:TFE were spin coated onto CaF₂ substrates to produce polymer films of 41413 angstroms thickness. VUV absorbance measurements were then used to determine the absorbance per micron.

The absorbance in units of inverse microns for 5:6 TFP:TFE versus wavelength λ in units of nanometers is shown in Figure 15 for Sample 17. The 157 nm absorbance/micron determined is 0.149/micron. The 193 nm absorbance/micron determined is 0.008/micron. The 248 nm absorbance/micron determined is -0.00085/micron.

B. Use as a Glue for Quartz and Aluminum. An aluminum coupon measuring 1" wide by 3" long by 122 mil thick and a quartz slide measuring 1" wide by 3" long by 65 mil thick were both rinsed with $\text{CF}_2\text{ClCCl}_2\text{F}$ and air dried.

Rolling 4 g of the poly(TFE/TrP) prepared above with 12 g of hexafluorobenzene at room temperature gave a clear, colorless solution that was passed through a 0.45 μ glass fiber filter. Three drops of this solution were placed on one end of the aluminum coupon and a quartz slide pressed down on top so that the last inch of the quartz slide overlapped with the last inch of the aluminum coupon. This caused any excess fluid to squeeze out and the remaining polymer solution to wet and spread out evenly over the area of overlap. Two C-clamps (stock #72020, ACCO USA Inc., 770-S ACCO Plaza, Wheeling, IL 60090) were used to hold the aluminum coupon and quartz slide in place while the hexafluorobenzene solvent evaporated for three days at room temperature. One such assembly with C-clamps still attached was heated for 16 hours in a 50°C vacuum oven. The assembly was taken from the oven, cooled, the C-clamps removed, and the force required to pull the quartz slide away from the aluminum coupon measured in an Instron using a 3" jaw separation and a crosshead speed of 1"/minute. Twelve pounds of force were required. A second such assembly with C-clamps still attached was heated for 20 hours in a 50°C vacuum oven and then for 24 hours in a 75°C vacuum oven. Now the Instron required 127 pounds of force to pull the aluminum coupon and the quartz slide apart.

C. Use as a Glue for a Pellicle Polymer. Pellicle polymer poly(HFIB/VF) was prepared as a film by dissolving 10 g of poly(HFIB/VF) (Example 2A below) in 40 g of 2-heptanone, adding 1 g of decolorizing carbon + 1 g of chromatographic alumina + 1 g of chromatographic silica gel, filtering through an 0.45 μ PTFE syringe filter, casting on Teflon™ FEP sheet with a 5 mil casting knife, and air drying. The poly(HFIB/VF) film prepared in this fashion could be lifted off the Teflon™ FEP sheet as clear, colorless film roughly 0.5 to 1 mil thick.

Glue solution was prepared next. Solution was made by dissolving 0.1 g of the poly(TFE/TrP) prepared above in 1 g of hexafluorobenzene.

This glue solution was used to make several ~1/2" spots on an aluminum coupon measuring 1" wide by 3" long by 122 mil thick. These glue spots were air

dried for 39 minutes and then the coupon was placed in a 60°C air oven for 8 minutes. As soon as the aluminum coupon was withdrawn hot from the oven, poly(HFIB/VF) film samples were pressed down on top of the poly(TFE/TrP) deposits with light finger pressure. The poly(HFIB/VF) film visibly wetted and adhered to the poly(TFE/TrP) spots. While the aluminum coupon was still hot, the poly(HFIB/VF) film could be pulled away with difficulty and stretching. Once, however, the aluminum coupon returned to room temperature, the poly(HFIB/VF) film tore rather than peeled free from the aluminum. The adhesive bond between the glue polymer [poly(TFE/TrP)] and the pellicle polymer [poly(HFIB/VF)] is quite strong, exceeding the strength of the pellicle polymer.

EXAMPLE 8 – HFIB/VF

A. Polymerization of Hexafluoroisobutylene (HFIB) with Vinyl Fluoride (VF). A 400 ml autoclave was loaded with 200 ml water and 0.05 g of Vazo™ 56 WSP initiator. The autoclave was cooled and evacuated and then 80 g of hexafluoroisobutylene and 25 g of vinyl fluoride added. After shaking for ~48 hours at 50°C, the autoclave was vented, and an opalescent blue emulsion recovered. The emulsion was broken by vigorous agitation in a Waring blender, filtered, and washed four times in the Waring blender with 100 ml of methyl alcohol. Drying for 6 days under pump vacuum gave 30 g of white powder and lumps.

Elemental analysis, found: 34.80% C; 2.57% H

Calculated (C₄F₆H₂)₄₇(C₂H₃F)₅₃: 34.79C; 2.51% H

DSC, 10°C/min, nitrogen: T_g = 70°C (second heat)

T_m not detected .

Inherent Viscosity, THF, 25°C: 0.379 dL/g

GPC in THF: M_w = 192,000

M_n = 92,000

A sample of poly(HFIB/VF) was prepared a second time by the same emulsion polymerization method and its thermal transitions looked at in detail by modulated DSC. On the second heat, glass transitions were detected at both 69.5°C and 195°C. No melting transitions were observed on either first or second heats.

Solution preparation and results: A solution was made by rolling 10 g of the polymer with 40 g of 2-heptanone and filtering through a 0.45 µ glass microfiber syringe filter (Whatman, Autovial™). The filtrate was used to spin coat thick films on optical substrate for absorption measurements.

Solutions of HFIB:VF were spin coated onto CaF_2 substrates to produce polymer films of 9239 angstroms thickness. VUV absorbance measurements were then used to determine the absorbance per micron.

5 The absorbance in units of inverse microns for HFIB:VF versus wavelength lambda (λ) in units of nanometers is shown in Figure 15 for Sample 18. The 157 nm absorbance/micron determined is 0.005/micron. The 193 nm absorbance/micron determined is -0.00082/micron. The 248 nm absorbance/micron determined is -0.002/micron.

10 B. Use as a Glue for Quartz and Aluminum. An aluminum coupon measuring 1" wide by 3" long by 122 mil thick and a quartz slide measuring 1" wide by 3" long by 65 mil thick were both rinsed with $\text{CF}_2\text{ClCCl}_2\text{F}$ and air dried.

Rolling 2 g of the poly(HFIB/VF) prepared above with 18 g of acetone at room temperature gave a clear, colorless solution that was passed through a $0.45\ \mu$ glass fiber filter. Three drops of this solution were placed on one end of the
15 aluminum coupon and a quartz slide pressed down on top so that the last inch of the quartz slide overlapped with the last inch of the aluminum coupon. This caused any excess fluid to squeeze out and the remaining polymer solution to wet and spread out evenly over the area of overlap. Two C-clamps (stock #72020, ACCO USA Inc., 770-S ACCO Plaza, Wheeling, IL 60090) were used to hold the
20 aluminum coupon and quartz slide in place while the acetone solvent evaporated for three days at room temperature. One such assembly with C-clamps still attached was heated for 16 hours in a 50°C vacuum oven. The assembly was taken from the oven, cooled, the C-clamps removed, and the force required to pull the quartz slide away from the aluminum coupon measured in an Instron using a
25 3" jaw separation and a crosshead speed of 1"/minute. One pound of force was required. A second such assembly with C-clamps still attached was heated for 16 hours in a 50°C vacuum oven and then for 24 hours in a 75°C vacuum oven. Now the Instron required 0.6 pounds of force to pull the aluminum coupon and the quartz slide apart.

EXAMPLE 9 – VF2/PMVEA. Polymerization of Vinylidene Fluoride (VF2) with Perfluoromethylvinyl Ether (PMVE).

A ~210 ml autoclave was loaded with 50 ml of $\text{CF}_2\text{ClCCl}_2\text{F}$ and 10 ml of ~0.2 DP in $\text{CF}_3\text{CFHCFHCF}_2\text{CF}_3$ solvent.

- 5 The autoclave was cooled evacuated and 26 g VF2 and 33 g PMVE added. After shaking overnight at ambient temperatures (18-26°C), the autoclave was vented, and viscous solution recovered. Excess solvent was evaporated under nitrogen and the polymer dried 72 hours under vacuum at room temperature and then for 28 hours at 75°C in a vacuum oven, 33 g.

10 Elemental analysis, found: 29.64% C 1.73% H

Calculated $(\text{C}_2\text{F}_2\text{H}_2)_5(\text{C}_3\text{F}_6\text{O})_2$: 29.47% C 1.55 % H

DSC, 10°C/min, nitrogen: $T_g = -32^\circ\text{C}$ (second heat)

Inherent Viscosity, $\text{CF}_3\text{CFHCFHCF}_2\text{CF}_3$, 25°C: 0.722 dL/g

- 15 Solution preparation and results: A solution was made by rolling 4 g of this polymer with 16 g of hexafluorobenzene. This solution was passed through a 0.45 μ glass microfiber syringe filter (Whatman, Autovial™) and the filtrate used to spin coat thick films on optical substrate for absorption measurements.

- 20 Solutions of 5:2 VF2:PMVE were spin coated onto CaF_2 substrates to produce polymer films of 72,750 angstroms thickness. VUV absorbance measurements were then used to determine the absorbance per micron.

- The absorbance in units of inverse microns for 5:2 VF2:PMVE versus wavelength λ in units of nanometers is shown in Figure 15 for Sample 19. The 157 nm absorbance/micron determined is 0.016/micron. The 25 193 nm absorbance/micron determined is 0.006/micron. The 248 nm absorbance/micron determined is 0.004/micron.

B. Use as a Glue for Quartz and Aluminum. An aluminum coupon measuring 1" wide by 3" long by 122 mil thick and a quartz slide measuring 1" wide by 3" long by 65 mil thick were both rinsed with $\text{CF}_2\text{ClCCl}_2\text{F}$ and air dried.

- 30 About 0.2 g of the poly(VF2/PMVE) was chopped into 3 to 4 small pieces and placed on one end of the aluminum coupon. A quartz slide was pressed down on top so that the last inch of the quartz slide overlapped with the last inch of the aluminum coupon. Two C-clamps (stock #72020, ACCO USA Inc., 770-S ACCO Plaza, Wheeling, IL 60090) were used to hold the aluminum coupon and quartz slide in place and the assembly with C-clamps still attached placed in a 35 76-80°C vacuum oven for 22 hours causing the polymer to spread out as a clear, colorless layer, excess polymer extruding out the edges. The assembly was taken from the oven, cooled, the C-clamps removed, and the force required to pull the

quartz slide away from the aluminum coupon measured in an Instron using a 3" jaw separation and a crosshead speed of 1"/minute. A force of 105.3 lbs was required. Separation occurred in the polymer layer, residual polymer being retained on both the aluminum and the quartz. A second similarly prepared sample required 101.0 pounds of force to pull apart for an average force of 103 lbs.

EXAMPLE 10 – VF2/PPVE

10 A 210 ml autoclave was loaded with 50 ml of $\text{CF}_2\text{ClCCl}_2\text{F}$, chilled to $<-20^\circ\text{C}$, and 10 ml of ~ 0.2 M DP in $\text{CF}_3\text{CFHCFHCF}_2\text{CF}_3$ added. The autoclave was evacuated and loaded with 33 g perfluoro(methyl vinyl ether) (PMVE) and 13 g vinylidene fluoride (VF2). Shaking the autoclave overnight at room temperature gave solution that was evaporated down to soft polymer and then further dried for 29 hours under pump vacuum and for 20 hours in a 75°C vacuum oven. This gave 31 g of soft polymer suitable for use as a glue.

15	Calc. for (C ₂ H ₂ F ₂) ₁₃ (C ₃ F ₆ O) ₁₀ :	26.98% C	1.05% H
	Found:	27.21% C	0.88% H

DSC, 10°C/min, nitrogen: T_g = -29°C (second heat)

Inherent Viscosity, 2-heptanone: 0.166 dL/g

20 Solution preparation and results: A solution was made by rolling 4 g of this polymer with with 16 g of hexafluorobenzene. This solution was passed through a 0.45 μ glass microfiber syringe filter (Whatman, Autovial™) and the filtrate used to spin coat thick films on optical substrate for absorption measurements.

Solutions of 13:10 VF2:PMVE were spin coated onto CaF_2 substrates to produce polymer films of 25,970 angstroms thickness. VUV absorbance measurements were then used to determine the absorbance per micron.

The absorbance in units of inverse microns for 13:10 VF2:PMVE versus wavelength lambda (λ) in units of nanometers is shown in Figure 16 for Sample 20. The 157 nm absorbance/micron determined is 0.034/micron. The 193 nm absorbance/micron determined is 0.015/micron. The 248 nm absorbance/micron determined is 0.018/micron.

EXAMPLE 11 – VF2/PPVE

A. Polymerization of Vinylidene Fluoride (VF2) with Perfluoro(propyl Vinyl Ether) (PPVE). A 210 ml autoclave was loaded with 50 ml of $\text{CF}_2\text{ClCCl}_2\text{F}$, chilled to $<-20^\circ\text{C}$, and 10 ml of ~ 0.2 M DP in $\text{CF}_3\text{CFHCFHCF}_2\text{CF}_3$ added. The autoclave was cooled evacuated and 13 g VF2 and 53 g PPVE added. After shaking overnight at ambient temperatures ($22-26^\circ\text{C}$), the autoclave was vented, and solution recovered. Excess solvent was evaporated under nitrogen and the

polymer dried 72 hours under vacuum at room temperature and then for 28 hours at 75°C, 45 g.

Elemental analysis, found: 26.17% C; 0.88% H

Calculated $(C_2F_2H_2)_7(C_5F_{10}O)_5$: 26.34% C; 0.79 % H

5 DSC, 10°C/min, nitrogen: $T_g = -32^\circ\text{C}$ (second heat)

Inherent Viscosity, hexafluorobenzene, 25°C: 0.169 dL/g

Solution preparation and results:

A solution was made by rolling 4 g of this polymer with with 16 g of hexafluorobenzene. This solution was passed through a 0.45 μ glass microfiber syringe filter (Whatman, Autovial™) and the filtrate used to spin coat thick films on optical substrate for absorption measurements.

Solutions of 7:5 VF2:PPVE were spin coated onto CaF_2 substrates to produce polymer films of 29,874 angstroms thickness. VUV absorbance measurements were then used to determine the absorbance per micron.

15 The absorbance in units of inverse microns for 7:5 VF2:PPVE versus wavelength λ in units of nanometers is shown in Figure 15 for Sample 21. The 157 nm absorbance/micron determined is 0.028/micron. The 193 nm absorbance/micron determined is -0.003/micron. The 248 nm absorbance/micron determined is -0.00074/micron.

20 B. Use as a Glue for a Pellicle Polymer. Poly(HFIB/VF) was prepared as a polymer film by dissolving 10 g of poly(HFIB/VF) (Example 8 above) in 40 g of 2-heptanone, adding 1 g of decolorizing carbon + 1 g of chromatographic alumina + 1 g of silica gel, filtering through an 0.45 μ PTFE syringe filter, casting on Teflon™ FEP sheet with a 5 mil casting knife, and air drying. The
25 poly(HFIB/VF) film prepared in this fashion could be lifted off the Teflon™ FEP sheet as clear, colorless film roughly 0.5 to 1 mil thick.

Glue solution was prepared next. Solution was made by dissolving 0.1 g of the poly(VF2/PPVE) prepared above in 1 g of hexafluorobenzene. This glue solution was used to make a ~1/2" spot on an aluminum coupon measuring 1" wide by 3" long by 122 mil thick. This glue spot was air dried for
30 39 minutes and then the coupon was placed in a 62°C oven under nitrogen for 13 minutes. As soon as the aluminum coupon was withdrawn hot from the oven, a poly(HFIB/VF) film sample was pressed down on top of the poly(VF2/PPVE) deposit with light finger pressure. Once, the aluminum coupon returned to room
35 temperature, the poly(HFIB/VF) film tore when either pulled as in a lap shear or peeled back. The adhesive bond between the glue polymer [poly(VF2/PPVE)] and the pellicle polymer [poly(HFIB/VF)] was quite strong, exceeding the strength of the pellicle polymer.

EXAMPLE 12 - VF2/HFP

A. Poly(vinylidene fluoride/hexafluoropropylene) (VF2/HFP) Sample. A vinylidene fluoride/hexafluoropropylene sample made by the method of US Patent 4,985,520 of 1/15/91 was characterized.

- 5 Composition by Fluorine NMR in Deuteroacetone: 21 mole % VF2, 79 mole % HFP

DSC, 10°C/min, nitrogen: T_g = -22.5°C (second heat)

Inherent Viscosity, acetone, 25°C: 0.753 dL/g

- 10 Solution preparation and results: A solution was made by rolling 3 g of poly(VF2/HFP) with 17 g of 2-heptanone and filtering through a 0.45 μ glass microfiber syringe filter (Whatman, Autovial™). The filtrate used to spin coat thick films on optical substrate for absorption measurements.

- 15 Solutions of 79:21 VF2:HFP were spin coated onto CaF₂ substrates to produce polymer films of 13,000 angstroms thickness. VUV absorbance measurements were then used to determine the absorbance per micron.

- 20 The absorbance in units of inverse microns for 79:21 VF2:HFP versus wavelength lambda (λ) in units of nanometers is shown in Figure 15 for sample 22. The 157 nm absorbance/micron determined is 0.014/micron. The 193 nm absorbance/micron determined is -0.002/micron. The 248 nm absorbance/micron determined is -0.00056/micron.

B. Use as a Glue for Quartz and Aluminum. An aluminum coupon measuring 1" wide by 3" long by 122 mil thick and a quartz slide measuring 1" wide by 3" long by 65 mil thick were both rinsed with CF₂ClCCl₂F and air dried.

- 25 About 0.2 g of the poly(VF2/HFP) was chopped into 3 to 4 small pieces and placed on one end of the aluminum coupon. A quartz slide was pressed down on top so that the last inch of the quartz slide overlapped with the last inch of the aluminum coupon. Two C-clamps (stock #72020, ACCO USA Inc., 770-S ACCO Plaza, Wheeling, IL 60090) were used to hold the aluminum coupon and quartz slide in place and the assembly with C-clamps still attached placed in a 76-80°C
30 vacuum oven for 22 hours causing the polymer to spread out as a clear, colorless layer. The assembly was taken from the oven, cooled, the C-clamps removed, and the force required to pull the quartz slide away from the aluminum coupon measured in an Instron using a 3" jaw separation and a crosshead speed of 1"/minute. A force of 133.3 lbs was required. A second similarly prepared
35 sample required 121.6 pounds of force to pull apart for an average force of 127 lbs. In second of the two experiments the separation occurred in the polymer layer, residual polymer being retained on both the aluminum and the quartz. In the first of the two experiments the separation occurred between the polymer and

the glass. In either event, residual polymer could be pulled cleanly off the glass and the aluminum as a single piece.

C. Use as a Glue for a Pellicle Polymer. Poly(HFIB/VF) was prepared as a polymer film by dissolving 10 g of poly(HFIB/VF) (Example 2A above) in 40 g of 2-heptanone, adding 1 g of decolorizing carbon + 1 g of chromatographic alumina + 1 g of silica gel, filtering through an 0.45 μ PTFE syringe filter, casting on Teflon™ FEP sheet with a 5 mil casting knife, and air drying. The poly(HFIB/VF) film prepared in this fashion could be lifted off the Teflon™ FEP sheet as clear, colorless film roughly 0.5 to 1 mil thick.

Glue solution was prepared next. Solution was made by dissolving 0.1 g of the poly(VF2/HFP) prepared above in 1 g of hexafluorobenzene.

This glue solution was used to make a ~1/2" spot on an aluminum coupon measuring 1" wide by 3" long by 122 mil thick. This glue spot was air dried for 39 minutes and then the coupon was placed in a 62°C nitrogen blanketed oven for 13 minutes. As soon as the aluminum coupon was withdrawn hot from the oven, a poly(HFIB/VF) film sample was pressed down on top of the poly(VF2/HFP) deposit with light finger pressure. Once, the aluminum coupon returned to room temperature, the poly(HFIB/VF) film tore when pulled as in a lap shear. When the poly(HFIB/VF) film was peeled back on itself, adhesive failure occurred between the poly(VF2/HFP) glue and the aluminum, the poly(VF2/HFP) adhesive layer coming away clean from the aluminum and showing no debonding from the poly(HFIB/VF). This shows excellent adhesion between the pellicle polymer [poly(HFIB/VF)] and the glue polymer [poly(VF2/HFP)].

EXAMPLE 13 - HFP/PMVE/VF2

A 210 ml Hastelloy C autoclave was chilled to <-20°C and loaded with 20 ml of ~0.17 M DP in $\text{CF}_3\text{CFHCFHCF}_2\text{CF}_3$ added. The autoclave was evacuated and loaded with 33 g perfluoro(methyl vinyl ether) (PMVE), 26 g vinylidene fluoride (VF2), 26 g of hexafluoropropylene (HFP), and 1 g of anhydrous hydrogen chloride (chain transfer agent). Shaking the autoclave overnight at room temperature gave colorless oil that was devolatilized for 24 hours in air, 19 hours under pump vacuum, and then for five days in a 75°C vacuum oven, giving 47 g of clear, tacky resin suitable for use as a glue.

Composition by Fluorine NMR: 63.1 mole % VF2

27 mole % PMVE

10 mole % HFP

Inherent viscosity, acetone, 25°C: 0.120 dL/g

Solution preparation and results: A solution was made by rolling 4 g of this polymer with 12 g of 2-heptanone to give a hazy solution. This solution

was passed through a 0.45 μ glass microfiber and Teflon™ syringe filters (Whatman, Autovial™) and the filtrate used to spin coat thick films on optical substrate for absorption measurements.

Solutions of 10:27:63 HFP:PMVE:VF2 were spin coated onto CaF₂ substrates to produce polymer films of 316,500 angstroms thickness. VUV absorbance measurements were then used to determine the absorbance per micron.

The absorbance in units of inverse microns for 10:27:63 HFP:PMVE:VF2 versus wavelength lambda (λ) in units of nanometers is shown in Figure 16 for Sample 23. The 157 nm absorbance/micron determined is 0.008/micron. The 193 nm absorbance/micron determined is -0.00048/micron. The 248 nm absorbance/micron determined is -0.00045/micron.

EXAMPLE 14 - HFIB/VF

An 85 ml autoclave was loaded with two 3/8" diameter stainless steel balls, sealed, evacuated, chilled to <-20°C, and 10 ml of ~0.17 M DP in CF₃CFHCFHCF₂CF₃ sucked in. The autoclave was further chilled and 70 g hexafluoroisobutylene (HFIB) added at ~-50°C and 10 psig liquid vinyl fluoride (VF) added at ~-35°C. The now liquid full autoclave was shaken and allowed to warm to room temperature. Pressure in the clave maxed out at 7780 psi at 25°C, finishing at 103 psig at 29°C about 10 hours into the run. Drying the solid polymeric product for 72 hours under pump vacuum gave 57 g of white solid with a glass transition temperature of 115°C.

Calc. for (HFIB)₅₉(VF)₄₁: 33.04% C 2.11% H

: 33.02% C 2.31% H

DSC, 10°C/min, nitrogen : Tg = 115°C (second heat)

Tm not detected (first or second heats)

Inherent Viscosity, THF, 25°C: 0.183 dL/g

Solution preparation and results: A solution was made by rolling 12 g of this polymer with 48 g of 2-heptanone. This solution was passed through a 0.45 μ glass microfiber and Teflon™ syringe filters (Whatman, Autovial™) and the filtrate used to spin coat thick films on optical substrate for absorption measurements.

Solutions of 10:7 HFIB:VF were spin coated onto CaF₂ substrates to produce polymer films of 7500 angstroms thickness. VUV absorbance measurements were then used to determine the absorbance per micron.

The absorbance in units of inverse microns for 10:7 HFIB:VF versus wavelength lambda (λ) in units of nanometers is shown in Figure 16 for Sample 24. The 157 nm absorbance/micron determined is -0.013/micron. The

193 nm absorbance/micron determined is -0.016/micron. The 248 nm absorbance/micron determined is -0.011/micron.

EXAMPLE 15 - PDD/PMVE

A 75 ml autoclave was loaded with 25 ml of $\text{CF}_2\text{ClCCl}_2\text{F}$, chilled to <-20°C, and 10 ml of ~0.2 M DP in $\text{CF}_3\text{CFHCFHCF}_2\text{CF}_3$ and 11.6 ml of perfluorodimethyldioxole (PDD) added. The autoclave was evacuated and loaded with 4.5 g perfluoro(methyl vinyl ether) (PMVE). Shaking the autoclave overnight at room temperature gave a gelatinous product that was evaporated down and then further dried for 29 hours under pump vacuum and for 20 hours in a 75°C vacuum oven. This gave 18 g of product.

Calc. for $(\text{PDD})_6(\text{PMVE})_5$: 23.56% C

Found: 23.87% C

DSC, 10°C/min, nitrogen: $T_g = 133^\circ\text{C}$

Inherent Viscosity, Fluorinert™ FC-40: 0.161 dL/g

Solution preparation and results: A hazy solution was made by rolling 4 g of this polymer with 16 g of Fluorinert™ FC-40. This solution was passed through a 0.45 μ glass microfiber syringe filter (Whatman, Autovial™) and then, after the addition of 0.6 g of chromatographic alumina and 0.6 g of chromatographic silica gel, through a 0.45 μ Teflon™ syringe filter (Whatman, Autovial™). The filtrate was used to spin coat thick films on optical substrate for absorption measurements.

Solutions of 6:5 PDD:PFMVE were spin coated onto CaF_2 substrates to produce polymer films of 12,450 angstroms thickness. VUV absorbance measurements were then used to determine the absorbance per micron.

The absorbance in units of inverse microns for 6:5 PDD:PFMVE versus wavelength λ in units of nanometers is shown in Figure 16 for Sample 25. The 157 nm absorbance/micron determined is 0.209/micron. The 193 nm absorbance/micron determined is 0.006/micron. The 248 nm absorbance/micron determined is 0.013/micron.

EXAMPLE 16 - VF/CIDE

A 75 ml autoclave was loaded with 25 ml of $\text{CF}_2\text{ClCCl}_2\text{F}$, chilled to <-20°C, and 10 ml of ~0.17 M DP in $\text{CF}_3\text{CFHCFHCF}_2\text{CF}_3$ added. The autoclave was evacuated and loaded with 6.4 g of vinyl fluoride (VF) and 9.8 g 1-chloro-2,2-difluoroethylene (CIDFE). Shaking the autoclave overnight at room temperature gave damp paste that was dried for 4 days under pump vacuum and for 28 hours in a 75°C vacuum oven. This gave 8 g of product.

Calc. for $(C_2H_3F)_{20}(C_2HF_2Cl)_{11}$: 37.16% C 3.57% H
 Found: 37.39% C 3.30% H
 DSC, 10°C/min, nitrogen: Tg = 97°C (first heat)
 Tg not detected second heat

5 Inherent Viscosity, acetone: 0.220 dL/g

Solution preparation and results: A solution was made by rolling 4 g of this polymer with 16 g of heptanone. This solution was passed through a 0.45 μ glass microfiber syringe filter (Whatman, Autovial™) and the filtrate used to spin coat thick films on optical substrate for absorption measurements.

10 Solutions of 20:11 VF:CIDFE were spin coated onto CaF_2 substrates to produce polymer films of 9461 angstroms thickness. VUV absorbance measurements were then used to determine the absorbance per micron.

The absorbance in units of inverse microns for 20:11 VF:CIDFE versus wavelength lambda (λ) in units of nanometers is shown in Figure 17 for
 15 Sample 26. The 157 nm absorbance/micron determined is 0.226/micron. The 193 nm absorbance/micron determined is 0.036/micron. The 248 nm absorbance/micron determined is 0.003/micron.

EXAMPLE 17 - PDD/VF2

A 75 ml autoclave was chilled to <-20°C and loaded with 10 ml of
 20 $CF_3CFHCFHCF_2CF_3$, 5 ml of ~0.17 M DP in $CF_3CFHCFHCF_2CF_3$, and 20 g of perfluorodimethyldioxole (PDD). The autoclave was evacuated and loaded with 13 g vinylidene fluoride (VF2). Shaking the autoclave overnight at room temperature gave viscous oil and that was devolatilized in air, 32 hours under pump vacuum, and then for 23 hours in a 75°C vacuum oven, giving 16 g of white
 25 resin.

Calc. for $(PDD)_1(VF2)_2$: 29.05% C 1.08% H
 Found: 29.35% C 1.08% H
 DSC, 10°C/min, nitrogen: 52°C? (weak)
 Inherent Viscosity, hexafluorobenzene, 25°C: 0.278

30 Solution preparation and results: A solution was made by rolling 2 g of poly(PDD/VF2) with 8 g of 2-hexafluorobenzene. This solution was passed through a 0.45 μ glass microfiber syringe filter (Whatman, Autovial™) and the filtrate used to spin coat thick films on optical substrate for absorption measurements.

35 Solutions of 1:2 PDD:VF2 were spin coated onto CaF_2 substrates to produce polymer films of 82,000 angstroms thickness. VUV absorbance measurements were then used to determine the absorbance per micron.

The absorbance in units of inverse microns for 1:2 PDD:VF2 versus wavelength λ in units of nanometers is shown in Figure 17 for Sample 27. The 157 nm absorbance/micron determined is 0.009/micron. The 193 nm absorbance/micron determined is 0.003/micron. The 248 nm
 5 absorbance/micron determined is -0.00030/micron.

EXAMPLE 18A - PDD/VF2

A 75 ml autoclave was chilled to $<-20^{\circ}\text{C}$ and loaded with 20 ml of $\text{CF}_3\text{CFHCFHCF}_2\text{CF}_3$, 5 ml of ~ 0.17 M DP in $\text{CF}_3\text{CFHCFHCF}_2\text{CF}_3$, and 20 g of perfluorodimethyldioxole (PDD). The autoclave was evacuated and loaded with
 10 6 g vinylidene fluoride (VF2). Shaking the autoclave overnight at room temperature gave viscous oil and that was devolatilized in air, 32 hours under pump vacuum, and then for 23 hours in a 75°C vacuum oven, giving 16 g of white resin.

Calc. for $(\text{C}_5\text{F}_8\text{O}_2)_2(\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{F}_2)_1$:	26.11% C	0.37% H
15 Found:	26.03% C	0.53% H
DSC, $10^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{min}$, nitrogen:	$96^{\circ}\text{C}?$ (weak)	
Inherent Viscosity, hexafluorobenzene, 25°C :	0.671	

Solution preparation and results: A hazy solution was made by rolling 2 g of poly(PDD/VF2) with with 18 g of 1H-perfluorohexane. This solution was
 20 passed through an $0.45\ \mu$ glass microfiber syringe filter (Whatman, Autovial™) with the aid of a pad of chromatographic silica gel to help in the filtration, additional 2-H-perfluorohexane added to approximately replace that lost to evaporation, and then filtered again through an $0.45\ \mu$ Teflon™ syringe filter (Whatman, Autovial™). The now clear filtrate was used to spin coat thick films
 25 on optical substrate for absorption measurements.

EXAMPLE 18B - PDD/VF2

A Teflon™ coated 400 ml stainless steel autoclave chilled to $<-20^{\circ}\text{C}$ was loaded with 90 ml of $\text{CF}_3\text{CFHCFHCF}_2\text{CF}_3$, 30 ml of ~ 0.1 M DP in $\text{CF}_3\text{CFHCFHCF}_2\text{CF}_3$, and 120 g of perfluorodimethyldioxole. The autoclave was
 30 pressured to 100 psi with nitrogen and evacuated ten times. Finally 58 g of vinylidene fluoride (VF2) were added and the autoclave shaken overnight at room temperature. The resulting thick gel was dried under nitrogen, then under pump vacuum, and finally for 4 days in a 75°C vacuum oven, giving 122 g of white resin.

35 Calc. for $(\text{C}_5\text{F}_8\text{O}_2)_5(\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{F}_2)_8$:	28.42% C	0.93% H
Found:	28.22% C	1.16% H
DSC, $10^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{min}$, nitrogen	59°C	
Inherent Viscosity, hexafluorobenzene, 25°C :	0.576	

Solution preparation: A solution was made by rolling 1.70 g of the poly(PDD/VF2) with 15.3 g of hexafluorobenzene. Filtration through a 0.45 μ glass fiber microfiber syringe filter (Whatman Autovial™) gave clear, colorless solution. The filtrate was used to spin coat films on optical substrate for absorption measurements.

Solutions of 5:8 PDD:VF2 were spin coated onto CaF₂ substrates to produce polymer films of 38,298 angstroms thickness. VUV absorbance measurements were then used to determine the absorbance per micron.

The absorbance in units of inverse microns for 5:8 PDD:VF2 versus wavelength lambda (λ) in units of nanometers is shown in Figure 19 for Sample 29. The 157 nm absorbance/micron determined is 0.018/micron. The 193 nm absorbance/micron determined is 0.010/micron. The 248 nm absorbance/micron determined is 0.000057/micron.

EXAMPLE 19A - HFIB/VF2/VF

A 210 ml Hastelloy C autoclave was loaded with 50 ml of CF₂ClCCl₂F, chilled to <-20°C, and 15 ml of ~0.2 M DP in CF₃CFHCFHCF₂CF₃ added. The autoclave was evacuated and loaded with 32 g hexafluoroisobutylene (HFIB), 3 g vinylidene fluoride (VF2), and 7 g vinyl fluoride (VF). Shaking the autoclave overnight at room temperature gave a thick paste of white solids that was dried under nitrogen, for 70 hours under pump vacuum, and for 23 hours in a 75°C vacuum oven. This gave 33 g of product having an analysis matching a range of possible stoichiometries.

Calc. for (C ₄ H ₂ F ₆) ₃ (C ₂ H ₃ F) ₁ (C ₂ H ₂ F ₂) ₁ :	31.91% C	1.84% H
Calc. for (C ₄ H ₂ F ₆) ₅ (C ₂ H ₃ F) ₁ (C ₂ H ₂ F ₂) ₃ :	31.78% C	1.81% H
Found:	31.78% C	1.88% H
DSC, 10°C/min, nitrogen:	T _g = 48°C	
Inherent Viscosity, acetone, 25°C:	0.030 dL/g	

Solution preparation and results: A hazy solution was made by rolling 8 g of this polymer with 20 g of heptanone. This solution was passed through a 0.45 μ glass fiber syringe filter (Whatman, Autovial™), a 0.45 μ Teflon™ syringe filter (Whatman, Autovial™), and a 0.45 μ Teflon™ syringe filter (Whatman, Autovial™) with the aid of a 1 g pad of chromatographic alumina to aid in the filtration. The now clear filtrate was used to spin coat thick films on optical substrate for absorption measurements.

EXAMPLE 19B - HFIB/VF/VF2

A 400 ml autoclave was loaded with 200 ml deionized water, 0.05 g Vazo™ 56 WSP initiator, and pressured to 100 psi with nitrogen and evacuated ten times. The autoclave was chilled to <-20°C, evacuated, and further loaded

- with 82 g of hexafluoroisobutylene (HFIB), 13 g of vinylidene fluoride (VF2), and 14 g of vinyl fluoride (VF). The contents of the autoclave were shaken for ~64 hours at 50°C. The resulting mix of solids plus emulsion was frozen and thawed. Vacuum filtration and washing twice in the filter with 200 ml of water gave white fluffy solid with some darker yellow chunks that were removed. The remaining white fluff was washed twice more in the filter with 150 ml of methyl alcohol. Sucking the white fluff dry on the filter and then further drying for 5 days under pump vacuum gave 16 g of polymer.
- Composition by fluorine NMR: 41 mole % HFIB, 37 mole % VF, 22 mole % VF2
- DSC, 10°C/min, nitrogen 71°C
- Inherent Viscosity, tetrahydrofuran, 25°C: 0.523
- Solution preparation: A solution was made by rolling 3 g of poly(HFIB/VF/VF2) with 17 g of 2-heptanone. Filtration through a 0.45 µ glass fiber microfiber syringe filter and then through a 0.45 µ PTFE syring filter (Whatman Autovial™) gave a clear but faintly yellow solution. This filtrate was used to spin coat films on optical substrate for absorption measurements.
- Solutions of 41:37:22 HFIB:VF:VF2 were spin coated onto CaF₂ substrates to produce polymer films of 5289 angstroms thickness. VUV absorbance measurements were then used to determine the absorbance per micron.
- The absorbance in units of inverse microns for 41:37:22 HFIB:VF:VF2 versus wavelength lambda (λ) in units of nanometers is shown in Figure 19 for Sample 31. The 157 nm absorbance/micron determined is 0.016/micron. The 193 nm absorbance/micron determined is -0.010/micron. The 248 nm absorbance/micron determined is -0.002/micron.

EXAMPLE 20 – PDD/TrFE

- A 75 ml autoclave was loaded with 40 ml water and 0.1 g of Vazo™ 56 WSP initiator. The autoclave was chilled to <-20°C and 10 g of perfluorodimethyldioxole (PDD) added. The autoclave was evacuated and 5 g of trifluoroethylene (TrFE) added. Shaking for 10 hours at 70°C gave a lump of polymer that was separated and dried for 72 hours in a 75°C vacuum oven, 9.9 g.
- Elemental analysis, found: 25.51% C 0.55% H
- Calculated (C₅F₈O₂)₁(C₂F₃H)₁: 25.79C 0.31% H
- DSC, 10°C/min, nitrogen: Tg = 150°C? (weak, second heat)
- Inherent Viscosity, Hexafluorobenzene, 25°C: 1.3 dL/g

Solution preparation and results: A solution was made by rolling 1 g of the polymer with 33 g of Fluorinert™ Fc-75 and filtering through a 0.45 µ glass

microfiber syringe filter (Whatman, Autovial™). The filtrate was used to spin coat thick films on optical substrate for absorption measurements.

Solutions of 1:1 PDD:TrFE were spin coated onto CaF_2 substrates to produce polymer films of 7688 angstroms thickness. VUV absorbance measurements were then used to determine the absorbance per micron.

The absorbance in units of inverse microns for 1:1 PDD:TrFE versus wavelength λ in units of nanometers is shown in Figure 16 for Sample 9. The 157 nm absorbance/micron determined is 0.03/micron. The 193 nm absorbance/micron determined is -0.004/micron. The 248 nm absorbance/micron determined is -0.001/micron.

EXAMPLE 21 – CTFE/VF

A 75 ml autoclave was loaded with 25 ml of $\text{CF}_2\text{ClCCl}_2\text{F}$, chilled to $<-20^\circ\text{C}$, and 5 ml of ~ 0.1 M DP in $\text{CF}_3\text{CFHCFHCF}_2\text{CF}_3$ added. The autoclave was evacuated and loaded with 17 g of chlorotrifluoroethylene (CTFE) and 7 g vinyl fluoride (VF). Shaking the autoclave overnight at room temperature gave a swollen gel that was dried in air, for 96 hours under pump vacuum, and for 25 hours in a 75°C vacuum oven. This gave 18 g of polymer.

Calc. for $(\text{C}_2\text{F}_3\text{Cl})_1(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{F})_1$:	29.56% C	1.86% H	21.82% Cl
Found:	29.74% C	1.83% H	21.80% Cl
DSC, $10^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}$, nitrogen:	$T_g = 86^\circ\text{C}$ (first heat)		
Inherent Viscosity, acetone, 25°C :	1.08 dL/g		

Solution preparation and results: A solution was made by rolling 2 g of this polymer with 15 g of heptanone. This solution was passed through a $0.45\ \mu$ glass fiber syringe filter (Whatman, Autovial™) and the filtrate used to spin coat thick films on optical substrate for absorption measurements.

Solutions of 1:1 CTFE:VF were spin coated onto CaF_2 substrates to produce polymer films of 1850 angstroms thickness and 17,644 angstroms thickness. VUV absorbance measurements were then used to determine the absorbance per micron.

The absorbance in units of inverse microns for 1:1 CTFE:VF versus wavelength λ in units of nanometers is shown in Figure 18 for Sample 6b. The 157 nm absorbance/micron determined from the thicker film is 0.388/micron. The 193 nm absorbance/micron determined from the thicker film is 0.016/micron. The 248 nm absorbance/micron determined from the thicker film is 0.006/micron.

SAMPLE 10 – VF2/TrFE

A 75 ml autoclave was loaded with 25 ml of $\text{CF}_2\text{ClCCl}_2\text{F}$, chilled to $<-20^\circ\text{C}$, and 5 ml of ~ 0.1 M DP in $\text{CF}_3\text{CFHCFHCF}_2\text{CF}_3$ added. The autoclave

was evacuated and loaded with 9.6 g of vinylidene fluoride (VF2) and 12 g trifluoroethylene (TrFE). Shaking the autoclave overnight at room temperature gave a damp white solid that was dried under pump vacuum and then 24 hours in a 75°C vacuum oven. This gave 14 g of polymer.

5 Calc. for $(C_2H_3F_2)_5(C_2F_3H)_2$: 34.73% C 2.50% H

Found: 34.78% C 2.48% H

DSC, 10°C/min, nitrogen: first heat, T_g = 55°C

second heat, $T_g = 98$ and 147°C

Inherent Viscosity, acetone, 25°C: 1.087 dL/g

10 **Solution preparation and results:** A solution was made by rolling 3.11 g of
this polymer with with 34.32 g of 1-methoxy-2-propanol acetate. The resulting
hazy solution with particulates passed with difficulty through an 0.45 μ glass fiber
syringe filter (Whatman, Autovial™). Evaporation of 2.82 g of this solution gave
0.220 g of residue (7.8 wt % solids vs. 8.3% expected if no solids eliminated by
15 filtration). Thick films were spin coated on optical substrate for absorption
measurements.

Solutions of 5:2 VF2:TrFE were spin coated onto CaF₂ substrates to produce polymer films of 4500 angstroms thickness. VUV absorbance measurements were then used to determine the absorbance per micron.

20 The absorbance in units of inverse microns for 5:2 VF2:TrFE versus wavelength λ in units of nanometers is shown in Figure 18 for Sample 10. The 157 nm absorbance/micron determined is 0.924/micron. The 193 nm absorbance/micron determined is 0.188/micron. The 248 nm absorbance/micron determined is 0.083/micron.

25 EXAMPLE 23 – HFIB/VOH

A. Hexafluoroisobutylene (HFIB)/Vinyl Acetate (VOAc) Copolymer. A 400 ml autoclave was loaded with 50 ml of $\text{CF}_2\text{ClCCl}_2\text{F}$, 27 ml of vinyl acetate, and 50 ml of $\sim 0.1\text{M}$ DP in $\text{CF}_3\text{CFHCFHCF}_2\text{CF}_3$. The autoclave was chilled, evacuated, and further loaded with 49 g of HFIB. Shaking overnight at room temperature gave a viscous pale yellow solution. The polymer was precipitated by addition to 400 ml of methyl alcohol. Filtration, drying under pump vacuum, and drying for 19 hours in a 75°C vacuum oven gave 52 g of poly(HFIB/VOAc) having an inherent viscosity of 0.13 in acetone at 25°C .

B. Hexafluoroisobutylene (HFIB)/Vinyl Alcohol (VOH) Copolymer.

35 Fifty grams of the poly(HFIB/VOAc) prepared above, 500 ml of methyl alcohol, and 25 ml of 25 wt % sodium methoxide in methyl alcohol were refluxed for 6 hours. Over this period additional methyl alcohol was added as ~860 ml of methyl alcohol were distilled off. Addition of resulting

polymer solution to water gave a gummy precipitate. The water was decanted off and the precipitate taken back into 200 ml of methyl alcohol and reprecipitated with 500 ml of water in a Waring blender. Vacuum filtration, drying under pump vacuum and then for 24 hours in a 75°C vacuum oven gave 37 g of

5 poly(HFIB/VOH) as off white granules.

Calc. for $(C_4H_2F_6)_1(C_2H_4O)_1$: 34.63% C 2.91% H

Found: 34.34% C 2.73% H

DSC, 10°C/min, nitrogen: $T_g = 90^\circ\text{C}$ (second heat)

Solution preparation and results: A solution was made by rolling 3.28 g of
10 this polymer with with 34.91 g of 1-methoxy-2-propanol acetate. This solution was passed through a 0.45 μ glass fiber syringe filter (Whatman, Autovial™) giving a slightly hazy pale yellow solution. The solution was treated with 0.4 g decolorizing carbon and filtered again and then with 0.58 g of silica gel and filtered a third time. The solution was still pale yellow but no longer hazy. The
15 filtrate used to spin coat thick films on optical substrate for absorption measurements.

Solutions of 1:1 HFIB:VA were spin coated onto CaF_2 substrates to produce polymer films of 1350 angstroms thickness. VUV absorbance measurements were then used to determine the absorbance per micron.

20 The absorbance in units of inverse microns for 1:1 HFIB:VA versus wavelength lambda (λ) in units of nanometers is shown in Figure 17 for Sample 32. The 157 nm absorbance/micron determined is 0.350/micron. The 193 nm absorbance/micron determined is -0.047/micron. The 248 nm absorbance/micron determined is -0.107/micron.

25 SAMPLE 12 – HFP/TrFE

A 75 ml autoclave was loaded with 25 ml of $\text{CF}_2\text{ClCCl}_2\text{F}$, chilled to $<-20^\circ\text{C}$, and 5 ml of ~0.17 M DP in $\text{CF}_3\text{CFHCFHCF}_2\text{CF}_3$ added. The autoclave was evacuated and loaded with 12 g hexafluoropropylene (HFP) and 12 g of trifluoroethylene (TrFE). Shaking the autoclave overnight at room temperature
30 gave a damp white solid that was dried for 22 hours under pump vacuum and for 24 hours in a 75°C vacuum oven. This gave 12 g of product.

Composition by Fluorine NMR: 2 mole % HFP, 98 mole % TrFE

DSC, 10°C/min, nitrogen: $T_m = 179^\circ\text{C}$, T_g not detected

Inherent Viscosity, acetone, 25°C: 0.912 dL/g

35 Solution preparation: Rolling 2.5 g of poly(HFP/TrFE) with 50 ml of propylene glycol methyl ether acetate gave a hazy solution. Filtration though an 0.45 μ PTFE syringe filter (Whatman, Autovial™) gave clear filtrate. The filtrate

was used to spin coat thick films on optical substrate for absorption measurements.

Solutions of 2:98 HFP:TrFE were spin coated onto CaF_2 substrates to produce polymer films of 1389 angstroms thickness. VUV absorbance measurements were then used to determine the absorbance per micron.

The absorbance in units of inverse microns for HFP:TrFE versus wavelength λ in units of nanometers is shown in Figure 8 for Sample 12. The 157 nm absorbance/micron determined is 1.37/micron. The 193 nm absorbance/micron determined is 0.143/micron. The 248 nm absorbance/micron determined is -0.02/micron.

SAMPLE 14 – HFP/TFE

Hexafluoropropylene(HFP)/tetrafluoroethylene(TFE) copolymer was prepared by the method of US 5,478,905 of December 26, 1995. This polymer was 60 wt % HFP, 40 wt % TFE, and had an inherent viscosity of 0.407 dL/g (in Fluorinert™ FC-75 solvent at 25°C).

Solution preparation: Rolling 31.6 g of HFP/TFE copolymer with 986 g of PF-5080 (Performance Fluid manufactured by 3M, believed to be largely perfluorooctanes) gave solution. Vacuum filtration through an 0.45 μ filter gave clear solution. The filtrate was used to spin coat thick films on optical substrate for absorption measurements.

Solutions of 1:1 HFP:TFE were spin coated onto CaF_2 substrates to produce polymer films of 1850 angstroms thickness. VUV absorbance measurements were then used to determine the absorbance per micron.

The absorbance in units of inverse microns for 1:1 HFP:TFE versus wavelength λ in units of nanometers is shown in Figure 8 for Sample 14. The 157 nm absorbance/micron determined is 3.9/micron. The 193 nm absorbance/micron determined is 0.086/micron. The 248 nm absorbance/micron determined is 0.073/micron.

SAMPLE 15 – VF2/CTFE

A 75 ml autoclave chilled to $<-20^\circ\text{C}$ was loaded with 25 ml of $\text{CF}_2\text{ClCCl}_2\text{F}$ and 5 ml of ~ 0.1 M DP in $\text{CF}_3\text{CFHCFHCF}_2\text{CF}_3$. The autoclave was evacuated and loaded with 9.6 g of vinylidene fluoride (VF2) and 17 g of chlorotrifluoroethylene (CTFE). Shaking the autoclave overnight at room temperature gave viscous white fluid that was evaporated down to stretchy solid and then dried for 1 hour under pump vacuum and for 30 hours in a 75°C vacuum oven. This gave 19 g of product.

Calc $(C_2F_2H_2)_5(C_2F_3Cl)_4$: 27.50% C 1.28% H 18.04% Cl
 Found: 27.26% C 1.41% H 17.91% Cl
 DSC, 10°C/min, nitrogen: Tg = 99°C
 Inherent Viscosity, acetone, 25°C: 0.546 dL/g

5 Solution preparation: Rolling 3 g poly(VF2/CTFE) with 20 g of 2-heptanone gave solution that was filtered through an 0.45 μ glass fiber syringe filter (Whatman, Autovial™). The filtrate was used to spin coat thick films on optical substrate for absorption measurements.

10 Solutions of 5:4 VF2:CTFE were spin coated onto CaF_2 substrates to produce polymer films. VUV absorbance measurements were then used to determine the absorbance per micron.

The absorbance in units of inverse microns for 5:4 VF2:CTFE versus wavelength lambda (λ) in units of nanometers is shown in Figure 18 for Sample 15. The 157 nm absorbance/micron determined is 5.6/micron. The
 15 193 nm absorbance/micron determined is 0.27/micron. The 248 nm absorbance/micron determined is 0.12/micron.

SAMPLE 16 – PMD/TFE

A 75 ml autoclave chilled to <-20°C was loaded with 5 ml of ~0.14 M DP in $CF_3CFHCFHCF_2CF_3$, 25 ml of $CF_3CFHCFHCF_2CF_3$, and 11.6 ml of
 20 perfluoro(2-methylene-4-methyl-1,3-dioxolane) (PMD). The tube was evacuated and further loaded with 5 g of tetrafluoroethylene (TFE). Shaking overnight at room temperature gave a milky, viscous oil. Evaporation under nitrogen, 76 hours under pump vacuum, and 24 hours in a 75°C vacuum oven gave 20 g of resin assumed to be a ~2:1 copolymer of PMD:TFE (monomers mixed in
 25 ~2PMD:1TFE ratio).

DSC, 10°C/min, nitrogen: Tg not detected

Inherent Viscosity, Fluorinert™ FC-75, 25°C: 0.142 dL/g

30 Solution preparation: Rolling 2.14 g of poly(PMD/TFE) with 26.2 g of Fluorinert™ FC-40 gave a hazy solution that was passed through an 0.45 μ glass fiber filter (Whatman, Autovial™), through an 0.45 μ glass fiber syringe filter (Whatman, Autovial™) after mixing with 0.2 g chromatographic silica + 0.2 g of decolorizing carbon, and finally through an 0.45 μ PTFE syringe filter (Whatman, Autovial™). The filtrate was used to spin coat thick films on optical substrate for absorption measurements.

35 Solutions of 1:1 PMD:TFE were spin coated onto CaF_2 substrates to produce polymer films of 2207 angstroms thickness. VUV absorbance measurements were then used to determine the absorbance per micron.

The absorbance in units of inverse microns for 1:1 PMD:TFE versus wavelength λ in units of nanometers is shown in Figure 18 for Sample 16. The 157 nm absorbance/micron determined is 1.17/micron. The 193 nm absorbance/micron determined is -0.015/micron. The 248 nm
 5 absorbance/micron determined is 0.07/micron.

EXAMPLE 28 – PMD/TFE

A 1 ounce glass Sample vial equipped with rubber septum was flushed with nitrogen, chilled on dry ice, and then 3 ml of perfluoro(2-methylene-4-methyl-1,3-dioxolane) and 0.5 ml of ~0.17 M DP in $\text{CF}_3\text{CFHCFHCF}_2\text{CF}_3$
 10 injected. The vial was set in water ice and allowed to warm slowly to room temperature over the next several hours with magnetic stirring. After ~62 hours at room temperature the contents of the vial, a stiff foam, were dried under pump vacuum and then for 17 hours in a 150°C vacuum oven, giving 4.1 g of white fines after crushing with a spatula.

15 DSC, 10°C/min, nitrogen: $T_g = 135^\circ\text{C}$
 Inherent Viscosity, hexafluorobenzene, 25°C = 0.155 dL/g

Solution preparation: Rolling 2 g of poly(PMD) with 18 g hexafluorobenzene gave a solution that was filtered through an 0.45 μ glass fiber syringe filter (Whatman, Autovial™). The filtrate was used to spin coat thick
 20 films on optical substrate for absorption measurements.

Solutions of PMD were spin coated onto CaF_2 substrates to produce polymer films of 14,818 angstroms thickness. VUV absorbance measurements were then used to determine the absorbance per micron.

The absorbance in units of inverse microns for PMD versus wavelength
 25 λ in units of nanometers is shown in Figure 17 for Sample 33. The 157 nm absorbance/micron determined is 0.603/micron. The 193 nm absorbance/micron determined is -0.0007/micron. The 248 nm absorbance/micron determined is -0.0001/micron.

EXAMPLE 29 – PMD/PDD

30 A 1 ounce glass sample vial equipped with rubber septum was flushed with nitrogen, chilled on dry ice, and then 3 ml of perfluoro(2-methylene-4-methyl-1,3-dioxolane) (PMD), 3 ml of perfluorodimethyldioxole (PDD) and 0.5 ml of ~0.17 M DP in $\text{CF}_3\text{CFHCFHCF}_2\text{CF}_3$ injected. The vial was set in water ice and allowed to warm slowly to room temperature over the next several hours
 35 with magnetic stirring. After ~62 hours at room temperature the contents of the vial, a stiff foam, were dried under pump vacuum and then for 17 hours in a 150°C vacuum oven, giving 8.6 g of white fines after crushing with a spatula.
 DSC, 10°C/min, nitrogen: $T_g = 147^\circ\text{C}$

Solution preparation: Rolling 2 g of poly(PMD/PDD) with 18 g hexafluorobenzene gave a somewhat gelatinous partial solution that was passed through a ~1/8th inch deep pad of chromatographic silica gel in an 0.45 μ glass fiber syringe filter (Whatman, Autovial™). A portion of this solution was sent for ^{19}F NMR which found the composition of the dissolved polymer to be 50 mole % PMD and 50 mole % PDD. The remaining filtrate was used to spin coat thick films on optical substrate for absorption measurements.

Solutions of PMD:PDD were spin coated onto CaF_2 substrates to produce polymer films of 12,762 angstroms thickness. VUV absorbance measurements were then used to determine the absorbance per micron.

The absorbance in units of inverse microns for PMD:PDD versus wavelength λ in units of nanometers is shown in Figure 17 for Sample 34. The 157 nm absorbance/micron determined is 0.404/micron. The 193 nm absorbance/micron determined is 0.006/micron. The 248 nm absorbance/micron determined is -0.002/micron.

EXAMPLE 30 – PMD/VF2

A 75 ml autoclave chilled to $<-20^\circ\text{C}$ was loaded with 5 ml of ~0.17 M DP in $\text{CF}_3\text{CFHCFHCF}_2\text{CF}_3$, 15 ml of $\text{CF}_3\text{CFHCFHCF}_2\text{CF}_3$, and 11.6 ml of perfluoro(2-methylene-4-methyl-1,3-dioxolane) (PMD). The autoclave was pressured with 100 psi of nitrogen and evacuated ten times and then further loaded with 9.6 g of vinylidene fluoride (VF2). Shaking overnight at room temperature gave white solid. Evaporation under nitrogen, 16 hours under pump vacuum, and 32 hours in a 77°C vacuum oven gave 23 g of resin.

Calc. $(\text{C}_5\text{F}_8\text{O}_2)_1(\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{F}_2)_2$:	29.05% C	1.08% H
Found:	28.71% C	1.38% H

Solution preparation: Rolling 1 g of poly(PMD/TFE) with 19 g of hexafluorobenzene gave partial solution that was passed through a ~1/4" deep pad of chromatographic silica in an 0.45 μ glass fiber filter (Whatman, Autovial™). A portion of this solution was sent for ^{19}F NMR which found the composition of the dissolved polymer to be 54 mole % PMD and 46 mole % vinylidene fluoride. The remaining filtrate was used to spin coat thick films on optical substrate for absorption measurements.

SAMPLE 11 – PPD/CTFE

Poly(perfluorodimethyldioxole/chlorotrifluoroethylene), poly(PDD/CTFE), has been reported many times in the literature as for example in US 4,754,009. The poly(PDD/CTFE) used here was prepared by aqueous emulsion polymerization.

Calc. $(\text{C}_5\text{F}_8\text{O}_2)_{10}(\text{C}_2\text{F}_3\text{Cl})_{23}$	22.52% C	15.93% Cl
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Found 22.41% C 15.94% Cl

Solution preparation: Rolling 2.5 g of poly(PDD/CTFE) with 30 ml of hexafluorobenzene gave a pale yellow solution that was passed through an 0.45 μ glass fiber filter (Whatman, Autovial™). Because this solution was too viscous to easily spin coat, 11.2 g of this solution was diluted down with another 10.1 of hexafluorobenzene. This diluted solution was used to spin coat thick films on optical substrate for absorption measurements.

Solutions of 10:23 PDD:CTFE were spin coated onto CaF_2 substrates to produce polymer films of 1903 angstroms thickness. VUV absorbance measurements were then used to determine the absorbance per micron.

The absorbance in units of inverse microns for 10:23 PDD:CTFE versus wavelength λ in units of nanometers is shown in Figure 18 for Sample 11. The 157 nm absorbance/micron determined is 1.44/micron. The 193 nm absorbance/micron determined is 0.018/micron. The 248 nm absorbance/micron determined is 0.046/micron.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A vacuum ultraviolet (VUV) transparent material exhibiting an absorbance/micron (A/micrometer) ≤ 1 at wavelengths from 140-186 nm comprising amorphous vinyl homopolymers of perfluoro-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxole or $CX_2=CY_2$, where X is -F or -CF₃ and Y is H, or amorphous vinyl copolymers of perfluoro-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxole and $CX_2=CY_2$.
2. The vacuum ultraviolet (VUV) transparent material of Claim 1, further comprising 0 to 25 mole % of one or more monomers $CR^aR^b=CR^cR^d$ in the case where the $CR^aR^b=CR^cR^d$ enters the homopolymer or copolymer in approximately random fashion, where each of R^a, R^b, and R^c is selected independently from H or F and where R^d is selected from the group consisting of -F, -CF₃, -OR_f where R_f is C_nF_{2n+1} with n = 1 to 3, and -OH (when R^c=H).
3. The vacuum ultraviolet (VUV) transparent material of Claim 1, further comprising 40 to 60 mole % of one or more monomers $CR^aR^b=CR^cR^d$ in the case where the $CR^aR^b=CR^cR^d$ enters the homopolymer or copolymer in approximately alternating fashion, where each of R^a, R^b, and R^c is selected independently from H or F and where R^d is selected from the group consisting of -F, -CF₃, -OR_f where R_f is C_nF_{2n+1} with n = 1 to 3, and -OH (when R^c=H).
4. A vacuum ultraviolet (VUV) transparent material exhibiting an absorbance/micron (A/micrometer) ≤ 1 at wavelengths from 140-186 nm comprising amorphous vinyl copolymers of CH₂=CHCF₃ and CF₂=CF₂; CH₂=CFH and CF₂=CFCl; CH₂=CHF and CClH=CF₂, wherein the ratio of monomers ranges from approximately 1:2 to approximately 2:1; perfluoro(2-methylene-4-methyl-1,3-dioxolane) and perfluoro(2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxole); perfluoro(2-methylene-4-methyl-1,3-dioxolane) and vinylidene fluoride in any ratio that gives an amorphous composition; and the homopolymer of perfluoro(2-methylene-4-methyl-1,3-dioxolane).
5. The UV transparent material of Claims 1 to 4 wherein the transparent material exhibits A/micrometer ≤ 0.8 at wavelengths from 140 to 186 nm.
6. The UV transparent material of Claim 5 wherein the UV transparent material exhibits A/micrometer ≤ 0.2 at wavelengths from 150 to 160 nm.
7. The UV transparent material of Claim 6 wherein the UV transparent material exhibits A/micrometer ≤ 0.1 at wavelengths from 155 to 159 nm.
8. The UV transparent material of Claim 1 comprising a homopolymer of perfluoro-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxole.

9. The UV transparent material of Claim 8 wherein the homopolymer of perfluoro-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxole exists as a layer or film greater than 250 nm in thickness.
10. The UV transparent material of Claim 1 comprising a copolymer of
 5 perfluoro-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxole and one or more monomers $CX_2=CY_2$ wherein X is -F, or $-CF_3$ and Y is H.
11. The UV transparent material of Claim 10 wherein the copolymer is a copolymer of perfluoro-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxole and vinylidene fluoride.
12. The UV transparent material of claim 2 wherein the polymer is an
 10 approximately random copolymer consisting of > 75 mole % perfluoro-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxole and one or more monomers of the structure $CR^aR^b=CR^cR^d$ where each of R^a , R^b , and R^c is selected independently from H or F and where R^d is selected from the group consisting of -F, $-CF_3$, $-OR_f$ where R_f is C_nF_{2n+1} with $n = 1$ to 3, and -OH (when $R^c = H$).
13. The UV transparent material of Claim 12 wherein the copolymer is
 15 > 75 mole % of perfluoro-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxole and < 25 mole % tetrafluoroethylene.
14. The UV transparent material of Claim 3 wherein the polymer is an approximately alternating copolymer having 40-60 mole % $CX_2=CY_2$ where X is
 20 -F or $-CF_3$, and Y is H, and having 60 to 40 mole % monomers of the structure $CR^aR^b=CR^cR^d$ where each of R^a , R^b , and R^c is selected independently from H or F and where R^d is selected from the group consisting of -F, $-CF_3$, $-OR_f$ where R_f is C_nF_{2n+1} with $n = 1$ to 3, and -OH (when $R^c = H$).
15. The UV transparent material of Claim 14 wherein the copolymer is a
 25 hexafluoroisobutylene/trifluoroethylene copolymer wherein the ratio of the monomers is from approximately 60:40 to approximately 40:60.
16. The UV transparent material of Claim 14 wherein the copolymer is a hexafluoroisobutylene/vinyl fluoride copolymer wherein the ratio of monomers is from approximately 60:40 to approximately 40:60.
17. The UV transparent material of Claim 2 wherein the copolymer is an
 30 approximately random copolymer having > 75 mole % $CX_2=CY_2$ where X is -F or $-CF_3$, and Y is H, and having <25 mole % monomers of the structure $CR^aR^b=CR^cR^d$ where each of R^a , R^b , and R^c is selected independently from H or F and where R^d is selected from the group consisting of -F, $-CF_3$, $-OR_f$ where R_f
 35 is C_nF_{2n+1} with $n = 1$ to 3, and -OH (when $R^c = H$).
18. The UV transparent material of Claim 17 where the copolymer is >75 mole % vinylidene fluoride and <25 mole % hexafluoropropylene.

19. The UV transparent material of Claim 14 wherein the copolymer is 60-40 mole % vinyl fluoride and 40-60 mole % chlorotrifluoroethylene.
20. Pellicles comprising the UV transparent material of Claims 1 to 4.
21. Anti-reflective coatings comprising the UV transparent material of
5 Claims 1 to 4.
22. Optically clear glues comprising the UV transparent material of Claims 1 to 4.
23. Light guides comprising the UV transparent material of Claims 1 to 4.
24. Resists comprising the UV transparent material of Claims 1 to 4.
- 10 25. The resists of Claim 24 further comprising solubility responsive monomers.
26. Transmissive optical elements comprising the UV transparent material of Claims 1 to 4.
27. A copolymer composition comprising poly(hexafluoroisobutylene:trifluoroethylene) with 40-60 mole % hexafluoroisobutylene and
15 60-40 mole % trifluoroethylene.
28. An amorphous copolymer composition comprising poly(hexafluoroisobutylene:vinyl fluoride) with 40-60 mole % hexafluoroisobutylene and 60-40 mole % vinyl fluoride.
- 20 29. A copolymer composition of Claim 27 or Claim 28 having A/micron < 1 at 140-186 nm.
30. A copolymer composition of Claim 29 having A/micron < 0.8 at 140-186 nm.
31. A copolymer composition of Claim 30 having A/micron < 0.2 at
25 150-186 nm.
32. A copolymer composition of Claim 31 having A/micron < 0.1 at 155-186 nm.
33. A process for the preparation of films of PDD having thickness greater than 250 nm comprising the steps of:
30 a) placing monomer, optionally diluted with solvent and/or initiator, in the location where the film is desired, and
b) initiating polymerization by physical and/or chemical means.
34. The use of the polymer of Claim 18 as an adhesive.
- 35 35. The use of the polymer of claim 18 as an adhesive in attaching a pellicle to a photomask.
36. The use of the polymer of Claim 18 as an adhesive in attaching a pellicle to a frame.

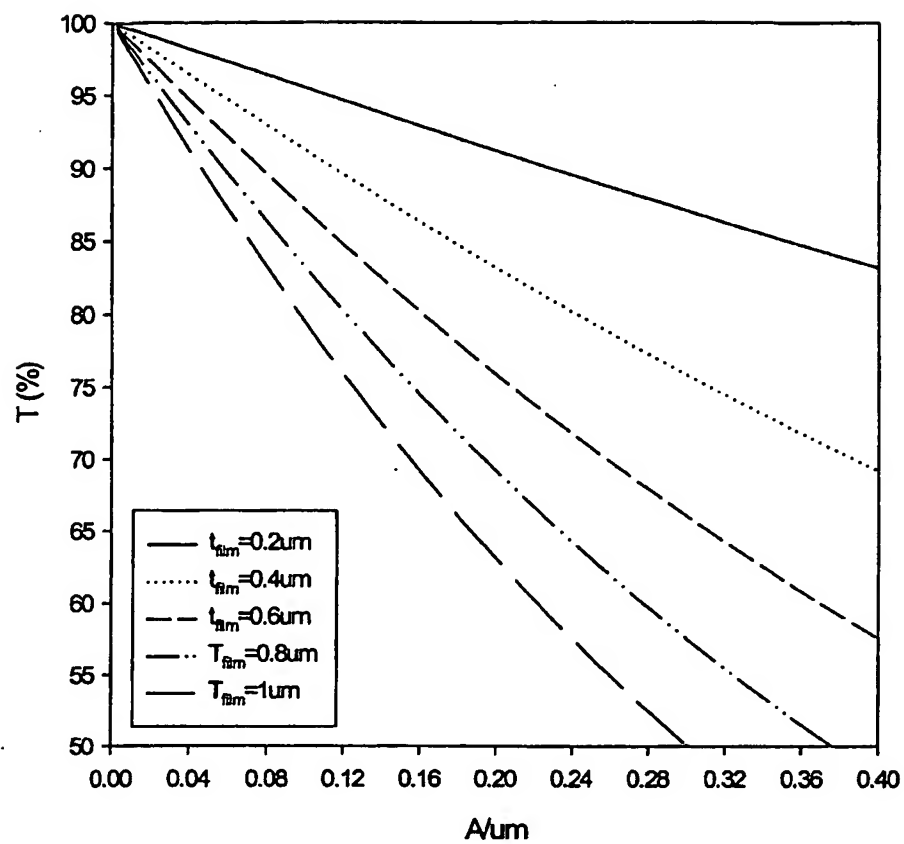


FIGURE 1

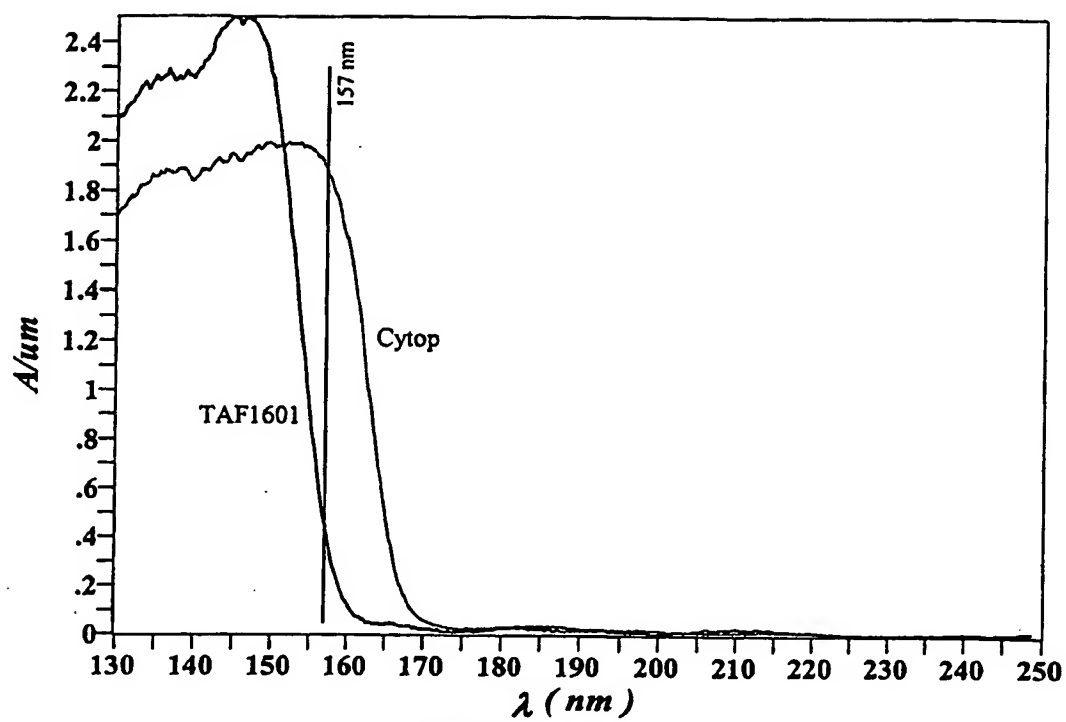


FIGURE 2

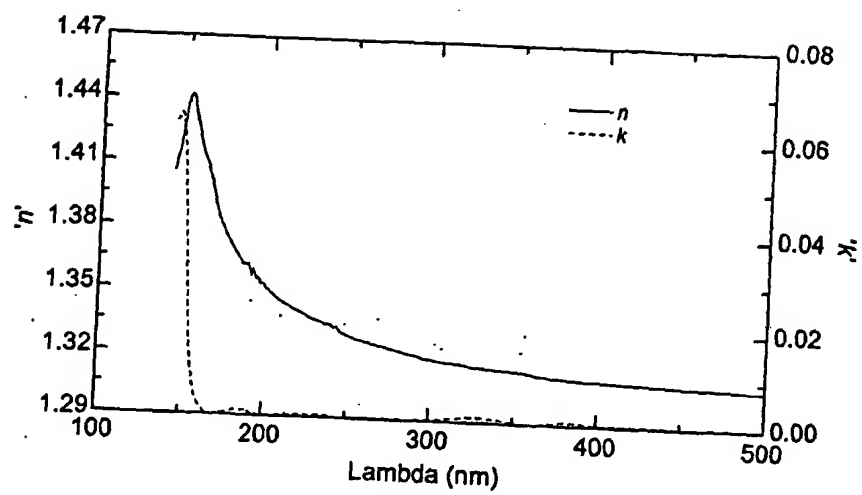


FIGURE 3

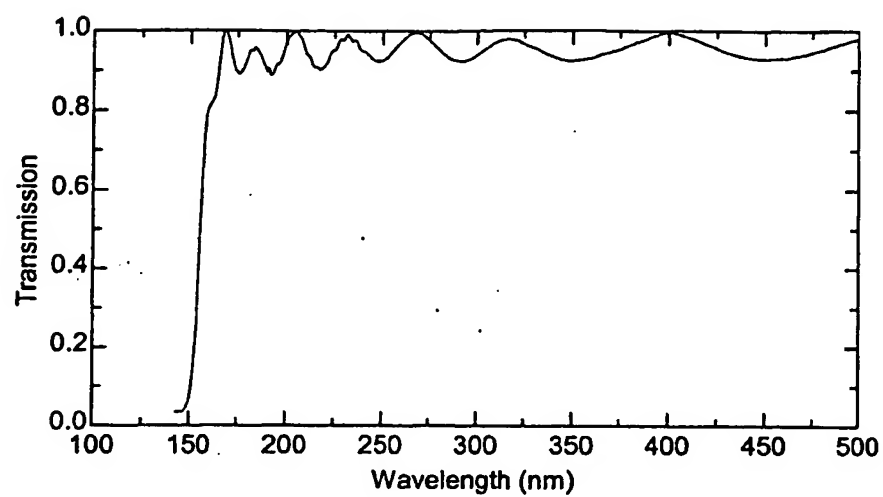


FIGURE 4

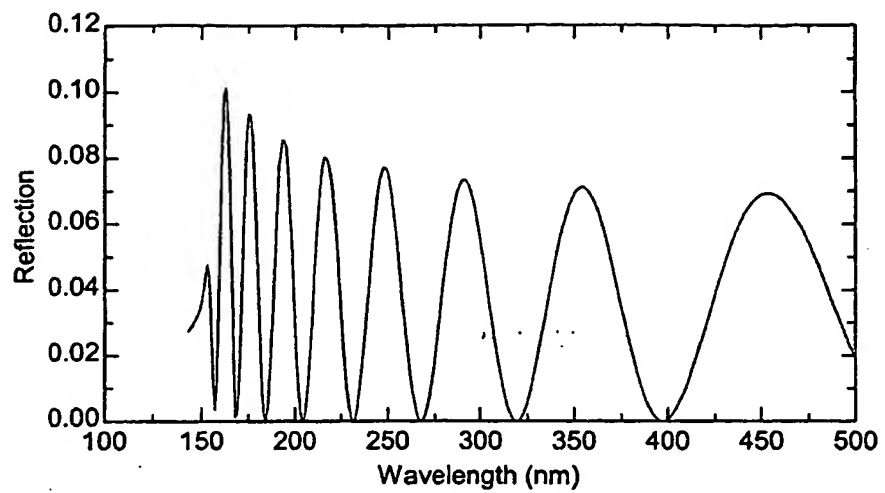


FIGURE 5

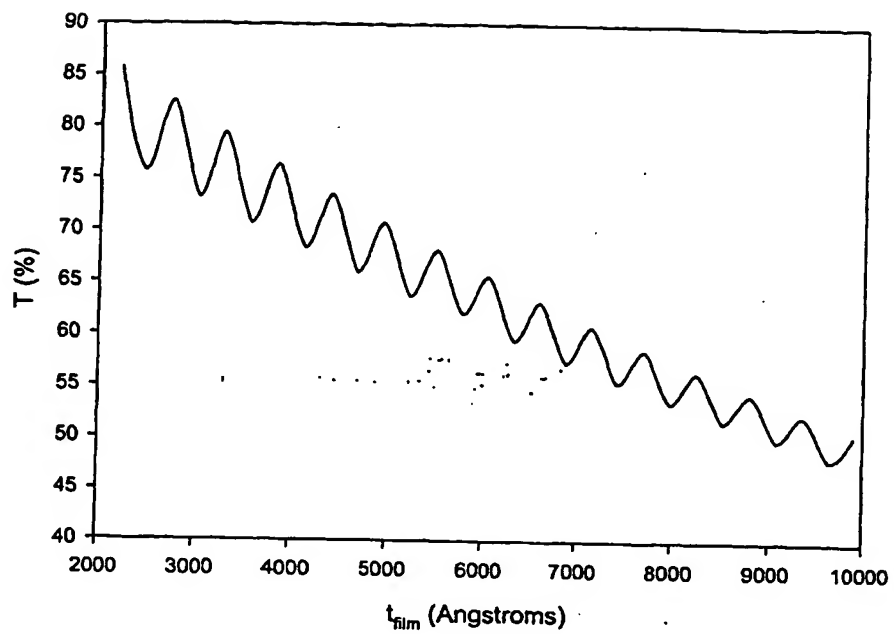


FIGURE 6

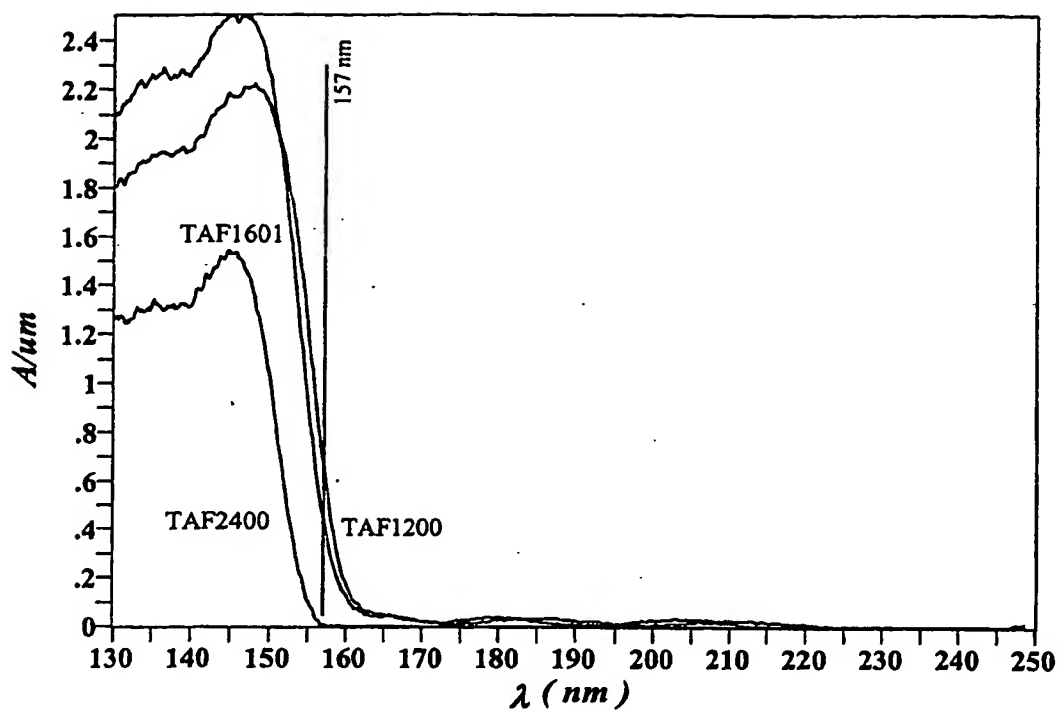


FIGURE 7

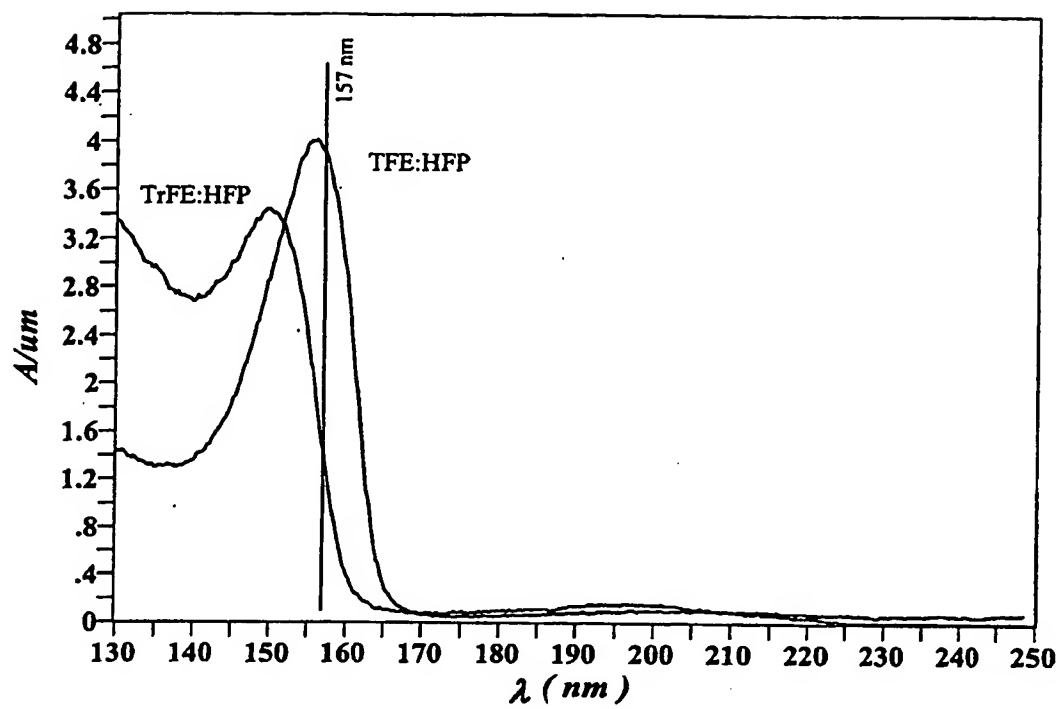


FIGURE 8

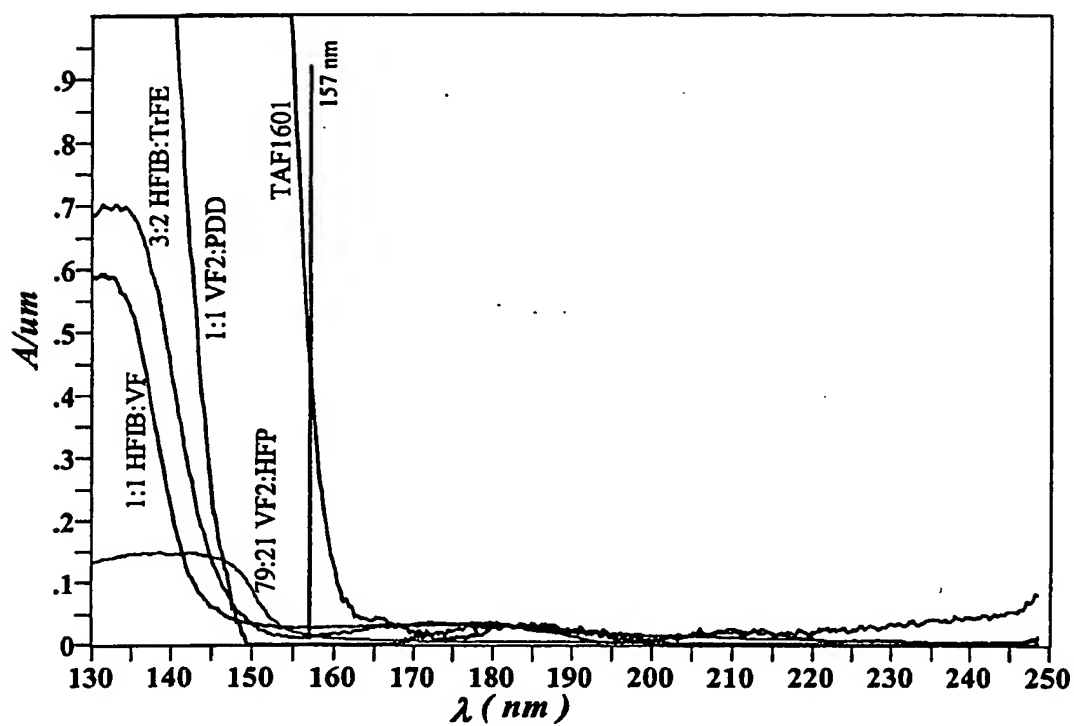


FIGURE 9

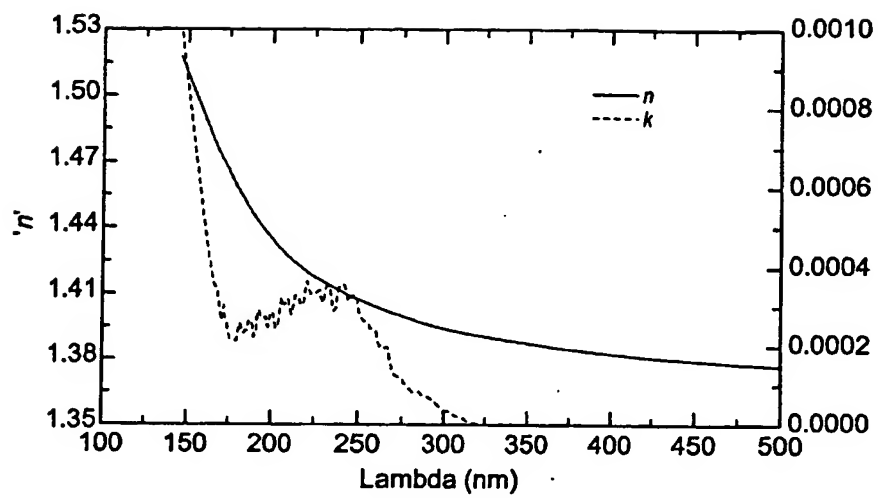


FIGURE 10

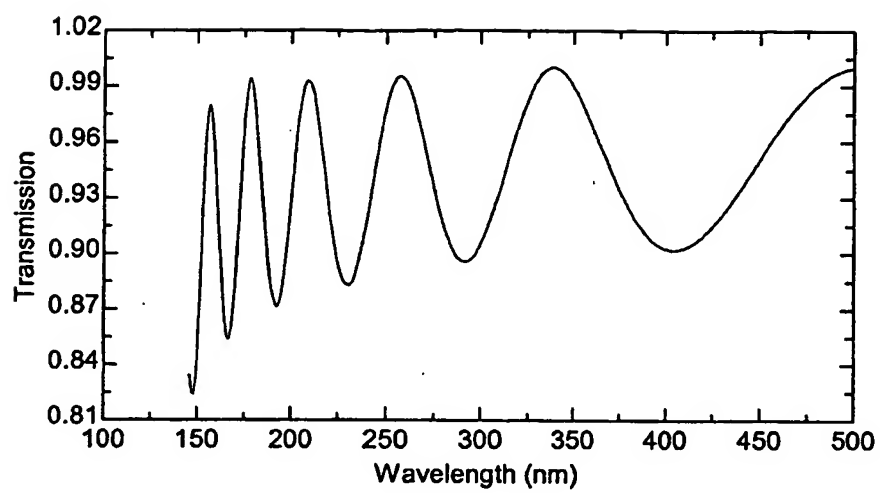


FIGURE 11

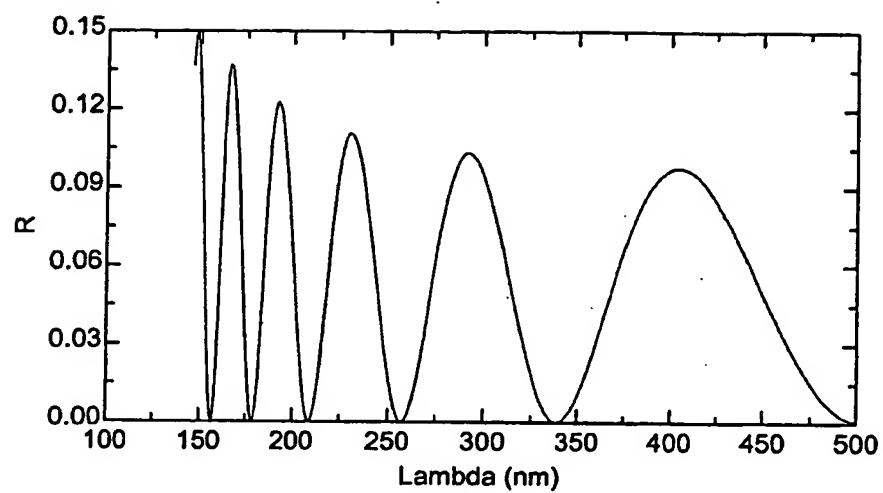


FIGURE 12

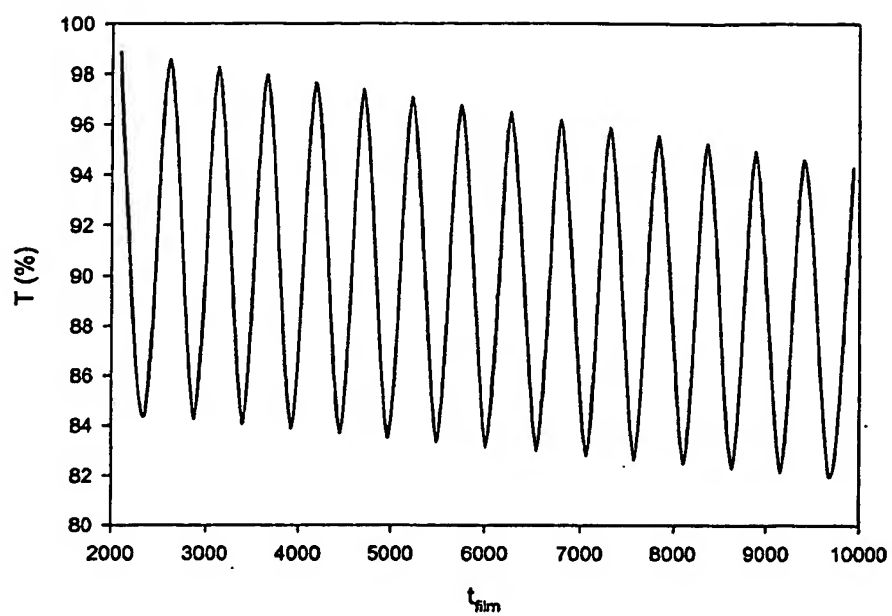


FIGURE 13

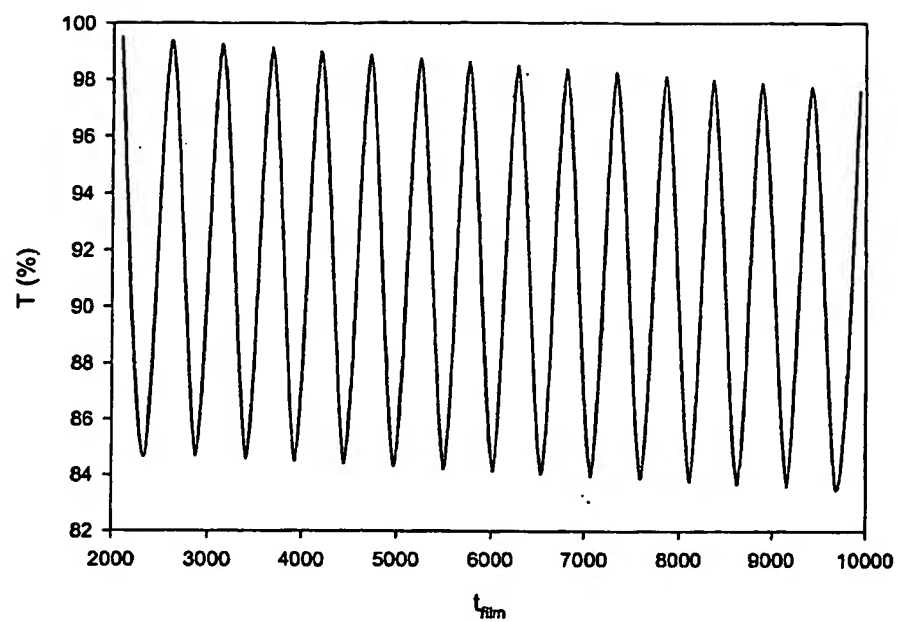


FIGURE 14

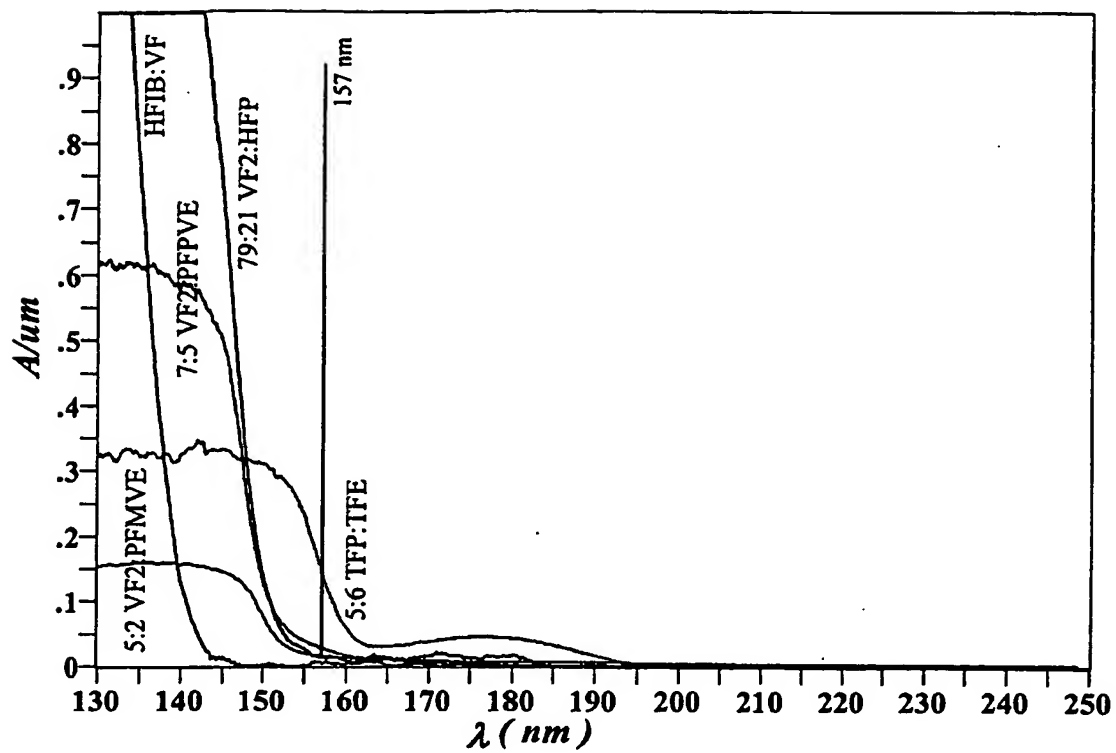


FIGURE 15

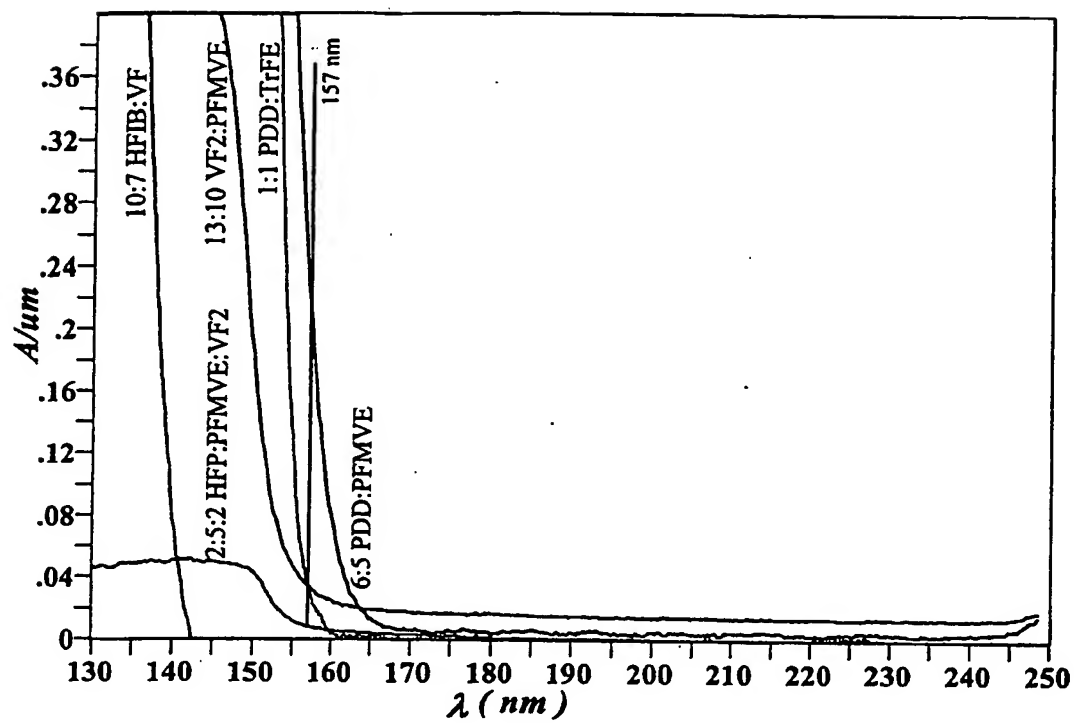


FIGURE 16

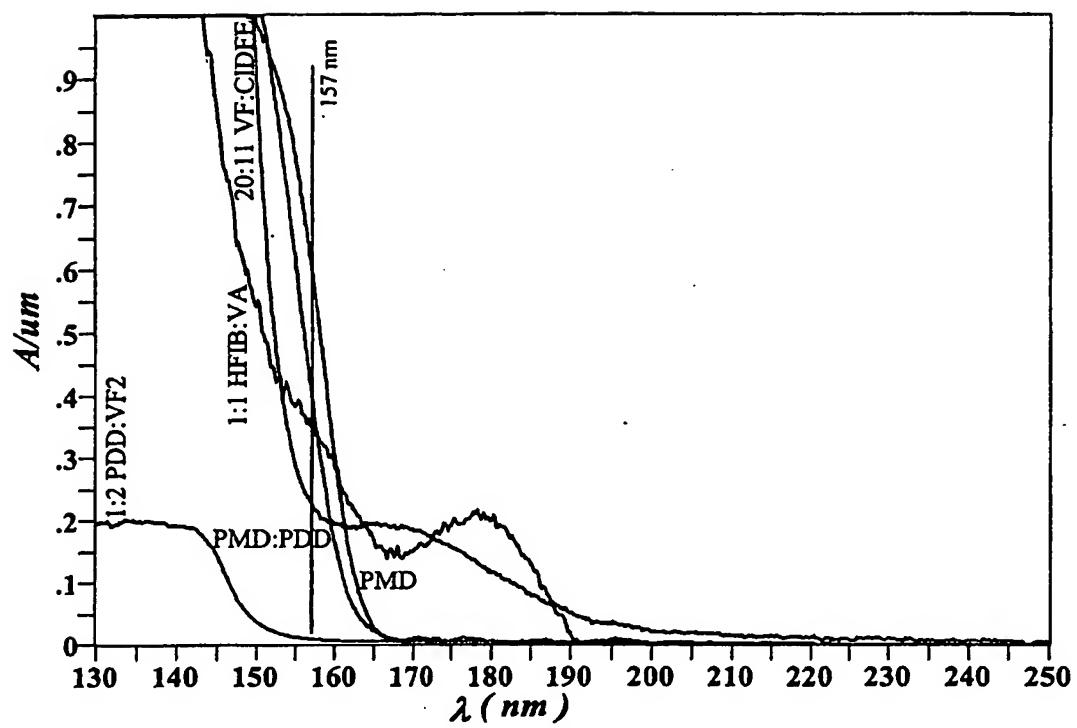


FIGURE 17

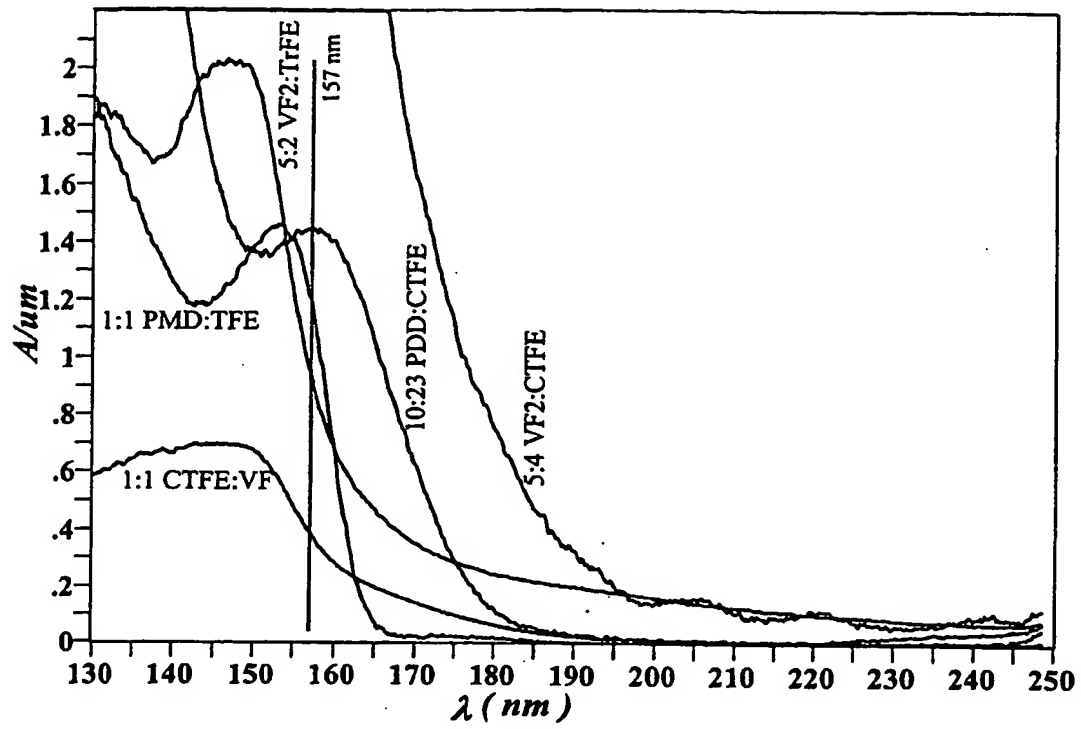


FIGURE 18

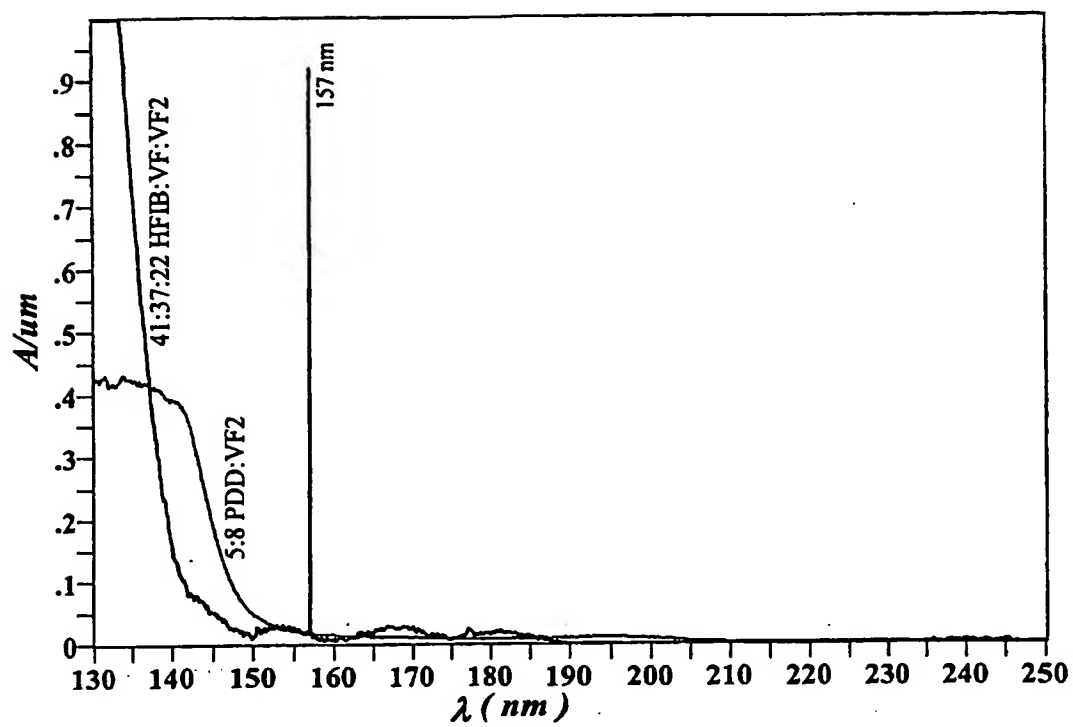


FIGURE 19

Internat Application No

PCT/US 00/31599

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
 IPC 7 G03F1/14 C08F214/18 C08F234/02

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 G03F C08F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the International search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, CHEM ABS Data, WPI Data, PAJ

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X,P	EP 0 989 457 A (MITSUI CHEMICALS INC) 29 March 2000 (2000-03-29) page 9, line 19 - line 36; claims ---	2,12,13
A	EP 0 877 292 A (MITSUI CHEMICALS INC) 11 November 1998 (1998-11-11) cited in the application claims; examples ---	1-26, 34-36
A	& WO 98 22851 A 28 May 1998 (1998-05-28) cited in the application ---	
A	EP 0 907 106 A (MITSUI CHEMICALS INC) 7 April 1999 (1999-04-07) cited in the application claims; examples ---	1-26, 34-36
A	& WO 98 36324 A 20 August 1998 (1998-08-20) cited in the application ---	
	--- -/-	

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
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